Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XVII. CHICAGO, MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1864. NUMBER 196.

Special Notices.

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[illegible]
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Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1864.

THE NEWS.

Our Sunday night's dispatches are of the most interesting character, especially as containing the account of the gloomy picture of the rebellion in its last stages, which we copy from the rebel papers. Altogether, this morning's budget of Southern news is one of the most important published since the war.

Famine, Want, Misrule, Mutiny, threatened Dictatorship, are some of the horrors the mad act of rebellion has entailed, and back of all the lies the fact, open to the world, that this devilish undertaking was entered upon at the behest of the most infamous institution that ever darkened earth, or disgraced humanity. Without hope at home, without sympathy among the good abroad, the wreck of the Confederacy will pass into history as the wreck of a huge slave ship, the stranding of a pirate craft that deserved its fate.

All is reported quiet at Chattanooga. Gen. Grant is rapidly perfecting his communications, and supplies have already begun to [illegible] ... so that full rations are issued to the troops. In the meantime the rebels are [illegible] ... on mule beef, with thirty thousand mutinous troops in their centre held under guard, a significant contrast with our gallant regiments re-enlisting for the war [illegible].

Expeditions are the order of the day. One of [illegible] river boats is fitting out in [illegible] department for a cruise up the Red River, where most valuable results will be attained.

The dispatch from Mr. Case gives an official statement of the condition of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, which has been deranged for several days by the engineers' strike. The entire line will be in running order on Monday, and the military will see that the threats of violence are not accomplished.

Reports continue to come in of the evacuation of Richmond. The whole would seem [illegible] ... located in South Carolina. Too [illegible] of the old [illegible] sigh.

In our telegraphic columns will be found a list of the decisions rendered during the January term of the Illinois Supreme Court.

A speck of war is visible about Port Hudson. The rebels in large numbers are concentrating in that vicinity, and threatening the stronghold. Ullman and his Chasseurs d'Afrique will see to it that it is do not revert [illegible].

California and Maryland, through their Legislatures, have declared that Abraham Lincoln, the people's choice, must be allowed to finish up this war, and before he leaves the Executive chair be President of all the States re-united. This is the verdict of the whole people.—The people of the North will be with him from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and will ever be found to uphold him in the future as they have done in times past. He must be the man to finish up the war.

The news from Knoxville, via Cincinnati, is of a very important character. Longstreet has been heavily reinforced and is concentrating his forces evidently for an attack. Some skirmishing has already taken place, and Granger's corps has fallen back before overwhelming numbers. The bandit Morgan is again in the field, and reported at the head of 5,000 cavalry, aiming to make a raid in the rear of Knoxville, and destroy our communications.

THE PANIC IN HIGHWINES.

Since the panic in grain at the close of the Crimean war, nothing in commercial history has equalled the panic which has taken place in the market for highwines during the last two or three days. As late as the 13th instant, highwines were [illegible] in this market at 87@88c, and speculators were generally of the opinion that but a short time would elapse before the article reached $1.00 per gallon. During the past few days, however, a bombshell has been thrown into the speculative ring, in the shape of a bill which has been passed, re-taxing stocks on hand which have already been taxed under the law of 1862. The result is that prices have fallen from 88c on the 13th inst., to 60c yesterday—a *decline of twenty-eight cents per gallon within ten days!* Yesterday alone, the market fell *fifteen cents* per gallon; and even at this depreciation there were no buyers excepting those who have been lucky enough to sell for future delivery at high prices.

Of course the sufferers are numerous; but as the speculators thought they could get ahead of the government, the people are not sorry for them. What they have lost the people have gained, in securing a revenue of about forty millions of dollars, which would otherwise have to be raised by an increased taxation of manufactures and incomes.

GEN. ULLMAN AND HIS COMMAND.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—The following extracts from private letters received in this city are of marked interest:

PORT HUDSON, Jan. 12.—The statement published in the papers of Dec. 29d, of the capture and imprisonment in Richmond of General Ullman was a mere canard. There was not a syllable of truth in it. Another invention has gone the rounds of the papers and caused a vast amount of unnecessary pain in families, viz: That the officers of Gen. Ullman's command who had been taken prisoners had been hung by the rebels. The facts are, that after much hardship, General Ullman long since received information as to the fate of all the officers of his division that have fallen into the hands of the enemy except one. Those who were taken at Jackson are in Libby prison, and those who were captured at Brasher City, in June, are and have been at Camp Ford, Arabel Depot as prisoners, four miles from Tyler. It is known that latterly, their treatment has not differed materially from that of other prisoners. General Ullman constantly has rebel prisoners in his hands, and those who know him need no assurance that if any of his command shall be treated contrary to the usages of civilized warfare, retaliation will be sharp and quick.

General St. George Cooke, commanding at Baton Rouge, and General Ullman have sent out large detachments to try and cut off some 2,000 rebels who are making a stand about fifteen miles east.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23.—Money easy. Atlantic currency exchange at the rate of 45 a 50 premium for gold in New York. Legal tenders 69@70.

Among a series of resolutions before the Legislature, one concludes as follows:

"That the people still look to Abraham Lincoln as the instrument selected by Providence to lead their country safely through all its trials, and restore it again to a place in which no element of discord shall be found, and that we do most heartily favor his re-election."

It passed the Senate with but five dissenting votes, and in the Assembly, only two objecting.

CANADIAN NEWS.

TORONTO, Jan. 23.—The extra official *Gazette* calls for the meeting of the Canadian Parliament on the 19th instant.

C. B. Daniels, for nine years Superintendent of the Grand Trunk Railroad, died last night.

Important from Port Hudson.

PORT HUDSON, Jan. 13.—The rebels are concentrating near this stronghold and Baton Rouge, and are becoming quite bold. They push their pickets close to our lines. The rebel Gen. Adams has several brigades distributed at Woodville, Clinton and Jackson. Gen. Ullman took quite a number of prisoners to-day. Most of them confess they are sick of war and glad to be taken. They declare they never heard of the President's proclamation of amnesty.

Mr. Lincoln Renominated in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23.—In the Maryland House of Delegates yesterday, a series of resolutions endorsing the administration of Abraham Lincoln, and renominating him for President, were adopted, and a disloyal one denouncing the administration, was laid over.

Mr. Murphy, of Baltimore, submitted a resolution providing for the expulsion of any member using disloyal language.

Declines to to take it.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has written a letter to the trustees of Plymouth Church, declining to receive the additional compensation of $5,000 voted by them at their annual meeting.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—An extract of a letter from Maximilian to Gen. Almonte is published, stating that he does not hesitate about accepting the Mexican crown. This dissipates all doubt on the question.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

(From Our Sunday Edition.)

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23, 1864.

Schofield's chances of confirmation are somewhat improved by his removal from the Department of Missouri, but the question is by no means settled in his favor. His active opponents are still sure of his defeat. The date of his nomination, Nov. 30th, 1862, is urged against him, the Senate having had sessions since.

The District of Columbia is still troubled by agents recruiting negroes for Eastern regiments. One was arrested here to-day.

A private letter from Richmond says that the writer's three sons, for whom substitutes costing a thousand dollars apiece were accepted, had all been pressed into the service. No one from fifteen to sixty is exempt from conscription. Balmoral boots cost $75 a pair in Richmond.

The second volume of diplomatic correspondence is published. Seward to Dayton, March 25th, referring to apparently contradictory statements of himself and Mercier, concerning the latter's visit to Richmond, says: "Neither myself nor Mr. Mercier have been able to discover any discrepancy between our respective statements."

Seward to Dayton, May 8th, referring to Adams' certificate to Howell and Zerman, enabling them to send a vessel through our blockade to Matamoras, says the giving of the paper to Howell and Zerman was an unfriendly act towards France, and not in any way with the sentiments and policy of this Government, and which we view with distrust and regret.

Corwin to Seward, March 11th, referring to the published correspondence on the subject of prohibition of the exportation of arms to Mexico, says that it caused very unfriendly feelings in the minds of the Mexican Cabinet, and is regarded as denying to Mexico rights conceded to France.

The same to Seward, March 19th, [illegible] the intervention in New Grenada. Seward replies that the Mexican protest was evidently made under a misapprehension, but does not state in what the misapprehension exists.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—The New York *Tribune's* special from Washington says:

The statements as to the reduction in the navy appropriations are likely to be misinterpreted. The Ways and Means Committee took the ground that the navy should only cover the estimates for current expenses, and the work on hand [illegible], to be completed during the year. The building of ironclads or additional steamers is to be made the subject of special appropriation.

The House Military Committee will report a bill to amend the enrollment act, differing somewhat from that adopted by the Senate. It provides that enrolled persons may, previous to the draft, furnish substitutes who are not liable to the draft. Any person now in the military or naval service not specially disqualified, who has served more than one year, and whose term of unexpired service shall not at the time of substitution exceed six months, may be employed as a substitute in troops of the State in which he enlisted. Drafted persons who pay their commutation by substitutes, shall only be relieved from the draft in filling that quota, and their names shall be retained on the roll for future draft. Drafted persons exempt for physical disability whose income exceeds $1,200, shall pay $300 commutation money to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The *World's* special from Washington says:

General Schofield left yesterday for Knoxville, Tenn.

The Ways and Means Committee has reported $20,000 to supply the deficiency in the appropriation to facilitate telegraph communication with the Pacific States.

The Unionists of Louisiana are trying to have the State election postponed by the President until after a Convention of the people is held to adopt a new constitution and regulate the old State laws recognizing slavery.

Governor Peirpoint and the Alexandria (Virginia) Legislature have protested against General Butler's vigorous administration at Norfolk.

Colonel States, President of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, who was sent to Fort Lafayette by Gen. Schenck, was to-day discharged by the Secretary of War.

FROM CINCINNATI.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Jan. 23, 1864.

From Capt. T. Ekin, a staff officer from Knoxville, which place he left on Thursday week with dispatches for Washington, we have highly important advices. He states that undoubted information had been received by Gen. Granger that Longstreet had been actually reinforced by not less than 20,000 men, and that he had concentrated his entire force preparatory to a movement on Knoxville. His column, which extended a distance of not less than twenty miles, and occupying a radius from Knoxville distant about thirty miles, is now narrowed down to about ten miles, and within twenty-three miles of Knoxville. Heavy skirmishing preceded the advance of Longstreet, and Gen. Granger's forces were compelled to fall back before the overwhelming forces of the enemy. Gen. Granger has suffered but slight loss. Our army may be compelled to fall back and occupy the entrenchments surrounding Knoxville, but that they have the ability to hold their position, which has been doubly strengthened since the departure of General Burnside, there is not the least possible doubt.

A very important feature in the Confederate operations in East Tennessee is the contemplated movement of Gen. John H. Morgan, who is reliably reported to be at the head of 5,000 mounted cavalry, all veterans in the rebel service, and formerly belonging to Stuart's corps. Morgan is believed to be on the alert for an advance to the rear of Knoxville, to cut off our supplies from reaching Granger's army, or an invasion into Kentucky, if possible, to draw our forces back from East Tennessee. The latter view of his movement is entertained by Gens. Foster, Sprague, and others. Capt. Hines was Gen. Morgan's Chief of Staff.

Gen. Foster is seriously ill, and, until relieved, Gen. Granger is the principal Federal officer in command.

The weather has been exceedingly cold in Tennessee, and the roads are in a very passable condition, so that the army movements need not be suspended on that account. Capt. Ekin predicts that stirring news may be expected from that quarter immediately.

Two hundred thousand dollars have now been paid over to the Sanitary Commission by the officers of the Fair, and funds are still coming in. The grand total may yet reach $210,000.

Gens. Stoneman and Osterhaus were at the Burnet House yesterday. The former, it is reported, is to be Gen. Grant's Chief of Staff.

The 6th New Hampshire Infantry passed through to-day, en route for Concord. This is the sixth re-enlisted regiment entertained here during the last four days.

The 20th Ohio Infantry, stationed at Vicksburg, has re-enlisted.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Jan. 23, 1864.

A brief dispatch was sent you last evening from Columbus, Ky., giving the bare statement that a man named Love had been publicly executed as a rebel guerilla. The following is a summary of the particulars of the affair.

The prisoner James W. Love was a resident of Weakley county, Tenn., about twenty-three years of age and formerly a member of the Confederate army, having fought at Belmont, Shiloh and Pittsburg Landing. At the latter place he, with a number of others deserted, and ever since, under the name of Edwards' Band, have been the scourge of West Tennessee. As guerillas, they robbed, plundered, murdered, and made the country too hot for peaceable people to live in. During last November Love was captured near Paducah, identified as a member of the gang, taken to Columbus and tried before a Military Commission, of which Col. Shaw, 14th Iowa, was president. He was found guilty under two of the specifications, and the general charge of being a guerilla; sentenced by said Commission to be hanged. Gen. Hurlbut approved the finding and ordered the execution to take place between the hours of sunrise and meridian, Friday, Jan. 22d.

At about eleven, your correspondent was upon the ground back of Fort Halleck, Columbus, and witnessed the fatal ceremony. The execution was under the immediate supervision of Capt. Isaac H. Williamson, District Provost Marshal, Deputy Provost Marshal, Lt. Chas. B. Throop, and his force, and went off with entire satisfaction. The troops acting as guard were the 34th New Jersey and 1st battalion of the 2nd Tennessee artillery, colored, commanded respectively by Cols. Lawrence and Adams. The prisoner was placed upon the scaffold just after 11 a. m., the rope adjusted, and prayer made by Chaplain Beatty of the 34th New Jersey, and then he was allowed to make an address. He spoke in a clear but subdued voice, earnestly protesting his innocence generally, but acknowledging to taking a horse from a man in Tennessee. He said he forgave the Federal officers and soldiers for his death. He died a good Confederate soldier. He concluded by exhorting the Union soldiers surrounding him to be true to their country and they would never reach his extremity.

At half past eleven the drop fell, and the prisoner in less than four minutes was no more. He died suddenly, the neck being broken; the body will be delivered up to his friends if properly sought by them.

I learned yesterday that upon the recent expedition of Gen. Smith to Jackson, Tennessee, a soldier of the 34th New Jersey having straggled and become separated from his comrades, was caught by guerillas, hung by the heels to a limb of a tree, and his throat cut from ear to ear. In this position he was found the next day. The name of the deceased was not learned.

Memphis dates to the 21st came this morning by steamer C. E. Hillman, but they contain no news of general interest.

CAIRO, Jan. 23.—The steamer *Hillman*, from Memphis, arrived this morning, with a large number of passengers, among whom was Major General Hunter. The *Hillman* had 450 bales of cotton, and dates to the evening of the 21st. By a late order of Maj. Gen. Hurlbut, commercial intercourse on the Mississippi river is committed exclusively to agents of the Treasury Department, who will be responsible for amounts, character, disposition, supplies, and the character of persons to whom the same are given; no permits will hereafter be required or given by military officers, except in cases of purchasing military and sutlers supplies.

Maj. Gen. Sherman had returned from Vicksburg. Re-enlistments are being rapidly pushed forward. Nearly the entire 6th army corps will re-enlist.

Late Vicksburg advices report all quiet. [illegible] will take command of the [illegible] army corps [illegible].

The Memphis cotton market is unchanged.

The steamer J. C. Swon, from New Orleans 15th, arrived this evening, having on board the 24th Indiana recruits, numbering over 300, who are en route for home on furlough. Besides these there were 100 furloughed troops from various regiments; and in addition there were about 150 passengers, 125 hhds. sugar, for various points along the Ohio river, and 235 for St. Louis.

FROM DES MOINES.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DES MOINES, Jan. 23, 1864.

Judge Burt and B. E. Bissell, of Dubuque are among the arrivals at the Savery House.

Intelligence from different portions of the State indicate that the Republican State convention to be held on the 22d February will be fully attended and unanimous for Abraham Lincoln for President.

The 37th Iowa Infantry, known as the "graybeards," has been ordered to Rock Island to guard the rebel prisoners.

The Copperhead paper here is groaning terribly because a loyal Legislature refuses to give it patronage. It says it don't care for the patronage but thinks the principle wrong.

A number of the pupils of the State Blind Asylum gave an exhibition to-night at the Capitol, under the direction of Rev. Orlando Clark, principal of the Asylum, and his accomplished wife, who is the matron. It was creditable to the pupils and their instructors.

The Board of Control of the State Sanitary Commission have divided the State into four districts for the purpose of canvassing for supplies.

Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer has been appointed General Agent of the Commission for the State, and Mrs. Col. Baker, General Agent for one of the districts. The other appointments have not yet transpired.

The House passed a bill to-day providing for the distribution of three hundred copies of Adjutant Gen. Baker's report to the officers of Iowa regiments, and additional copies to different parts of the State through the members of the Legislature.

The bill to give Clerks of Boards of Supervisors the casting vote in cases of a tie was indefinitely postponed by the Senate.

The Judiciary Committee have reported favorably on the bill for an additional Judge of Supreme Court.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 23, 1864.

All men enlisted into the regular army since September 3d, 1862, are to be credited upon the quota of the State in which they were enlisted. A list is to be furnished of all men enlisted into the regular army by recruiting officers from September 3d, 1862, to January 1st, 1864, giving the names of the men, and whenever they can do so, the district in which they were enlisted, also tri-monthly reports of the men thus enlisted, giving the names of men, district of enrollment, and town and county in which they are enlisted, to enable the proper credits to be given.

It has been represented that in many localities in this State the number of officers and enlisted men on recruiting service is larger than the interests of the service demands. The Superintendent of recruiting service has been ordered by the War Department to relieve and order to their regiments all officers and men not required on recruiting service, or who are not enlisting a sufficient number of men to warrant their being retained in the service, if the details belonging to veteran commands returned in States for furlough will be relieved to await orders.

Brigadier General John M. Corse has been relieved from duty in the army of Tennessee, and assigned to the command of the Department for drafted men at Springfield.

Maj. Thos. W. Grosvenor, 12th cavalry, has been ordered to report to Gen. Gerrard for duty as inspector of cavalry horses.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 24, 1864.

The 7th Pennsylvania cavalry, who have re-enlisted, returning 300 strong, arrived from Chattanooga to-day, and were fed at the Soldiers' Home, and left for home to-night.

Three hundred rebel prisoners from Knoxville passed through on the Lafayette Road to-day, bound for Rock Island.

Col. Dobbs, of the 13th Indiana, a veteran of many battles, arrived from Charleston, S. C., yesterday.

C. F. Kemble arrived with seventy sick and wounded Indiana soldiers from New Orleans.

The 68th New York, 290 men, 73d Pennsylvania, 200 men, and Battery C, 1st Ohio artillery, 150 in all, re-enlisted veterans, arrived yesterday and left last night for home.

The weather is summer like, and the streets thronged with soldiers and recruits.

Great activity is manifested in the camps around the city, in organizing regiments and brigades. A full brigade of cavalry will be in the field in the spring under command of an able officer.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 21, 1864.

The rebel order to make soldiers serve three years, is causing hundreds to desert. Fifty-six came in to-day in one squad.

An intelligent soldier who left Dalton yesterday, says that Morgan was to arrive to-day and make a raid on our pickets.

One whole division left yesterday to reinforce the [illegible]

The [illegible] 8th and 24th Ohio [illegible]

[illegible] raid on Walker county on Saturday, about fifty Unionists were conscripted.

The 1st, 3d, 4th, and 2d Ohio cavalry have re-enlisted.

The rebel Gen. Vance and two of his staff, captured at the front, have arrived here and been sent to Nashville.

In a severe skirmish near Blain's Cross Roads, on the 18th, Adjutant Smith and three others were killed and nine wounded, in the 125th Ohio.

Lieut. Stephen, of the 44th Indiana, died at Knoxville Wednesday.

CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 23.—Trains are running regularly between Nashville and Chattanooga. Col. McCollum has arrived with 1,000 mechanics and laborers, and work at building the railroad to Knoxville will be commenced at once. Supplies are accumulating, and the issuing of full rations commenced to-day.

A large number of veteran volunteers have left the army, but the balance is maintained by raw recruits from the North and desertions from the South.

Seven hundred recruits came down this morning. On Monday 150 rebels deserted, and to-day a squad of 14.

The rebel army is still in position near Dalton. More than 20,000 Tennessee and Kentucky troops are camped in the center under guard. It is positively known they are killing their best mules for subsistence.

Gen. Grant came to the front this morning. Gen. Judah left for Knoxville to resume command of his old division of the 23d corps.

Surgeon H. S. Hewitt has been assigned by Gen. Grant as Medical Director of the Department of Ohio, to report to Gen. Foster in the field.

No demonstrations have recently been made by rebel guerillas.

FROM FRANKFORT.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 23, 1864.

Several ballots were taken to-day for Senator, with very little variation from yesterday. Gen. Butler was withdrawn, and his four voters, who call themselves States rights Democrats, went over to Guthrie. The last ballot was as follows:

Guthrie 51; Bell; 30; Burnham 26; Buckner 3.

The Legislative Halls are draped in mourning for the death of Senator Buster.

The Senate's bills passed making various amendments to the Revised Statutes. Another woman's rights Bill was reported, debated, and then rejected.

The House Bill to extend the session of the Legislature beyond sixty days, was rejected. The present Legislature expires by limitation on the 5th March. Several private Bills were passed, and various resolutions were offered, and referred, some were rejected and more passed.

FROM MADISON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

[illegible] caucus was held on a resolution in regard to the rebellion and endorsing Mr. Lincoln for the next President. They were finally postponed until half past 9 o'clock Tuesday next.

A telegram was received from the War Department last evening instructing Lieut. Col. Lovell to resume the discharge of his duties as Assistant Provost Marshal General in this State till the completion of the draft. This action on the part of the department will give general satisfaction.

The 14th veteran regiment has been waiting here for back pay and bounty. The United States Paymaster has been ordered here to pay them. He is expected this evening and will pay the regiment so they can leave for their homes the first of the week.

A foul murder was attempted here last night. A new enlisted recruit of the 13th regiment named Jens Johannesen, of Janesville, was stabbed in the street about 1 o'clock and was badly cut in the right kidney. He had just received his bounty and for this his life was attempted. He is now in hospital and hopes are entertained of his recovery. His would be murderer has not yet been arrested.

FROM LANSING.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LANSING, Jan. 23, 1864.

The Jackson and Lansing Railroad bill only wants the signature of the Governor to become a law, having finally passed the Senate to-day. The Governor is absent. The Gettysburg Cemetery bill passed the Senate also. It provides for an appropriation of $3,500 for the objects contemplated. The Joint Committee on soldiers' suffrage have reported a bill allowing soldiers to vote by proxy, as mentioned in my former dispatch. Senator Fowler submitted a minority report, with a bill accompanying, which is similar to the Iowa law on that subject. Mr. Fowler's report was an able document, and will be printed at the solicitation of representatives, senators and members.

Lieut. Gov May will speak at the capitol on Monday evening next on the great questions of the hour.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 23, 1864.

The Legislature adjourned yesterday and passed eulogistic resolutions on the death of Mr. Wolfe, of Platte county, but to-day it turns out that he is not dead, but only detained on a railroad snow bound.

The trial of Noyes for the famous United States Express robbery has commenced.

FROM OSHKOSH.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

OSHKOSH, Wis., Jan. 23.

Hon. Edwin Wheeler, Judge of the Circuit Court, died at his residence in this city, to-day. His loss will be felt by a large circle of personal friends, and the legal profession loses one of its brightest ornaments.

We are having an old-fashioned January thaw. The weather is as mild and balmy as April.

The Engineers' Strike.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 23, 1864.

Jos. H. Moore, Commercial and General Agent P., F. W. & C. R. R., Chicago:

On the Eastern Division the men are now asking to be employed again. We shall have twenty or thirty engines running on this Division on Monday. On the Western Division there is a strong disposition of the violent to mob those who want to go to work. The military authorities will settle with this class, on Monday.

From Banks' Department.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—The *World's* New Orleans correspondent writes that a light draft river fleet is fitting out for active duty, and thinks they and the troops returning from Attakapas are intended for a combined advance up Red river.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—The steamship Etna from Liverpool Jan. 6th and Queenstown 7th, has arrived.

In the French Corps Legislatif, several amendments to the address were introduced, expressing greater sympathy with Poland, and declaring it expedient to recognize the Poles as belligerents. The report of the commissioner on the supplementary credits, asked for by the Government, warns the Executive against dangerous entanglements.

It unanimously advises that an end be put to the Mexican expedition as soon as the honor of France will permit. The Commission winds up by proposing the adoption of the bill.

The King of Denmark has issued a spirited warlike address to the army and calls on it to uphold the honor of the country, by force, if necessary. A Copenhagen telegram says about 14,000 troops of the reserve have been called out. The report that an English and French fleet will soon visit Copenhagen is contradicted, but the fact that the English Channel fleet is recalled home lends some color to the statement.

The German troops in Holstein show continued activity. The official general correspondence of Vienna cautions the minor German States against precipitating action against Denmark, and warns them against carrying out an attack. It is reported the excitement is increasing throughout Germany and at Vienna.

There is a universal belief in the rumor that the new King of Greece had quitted Athens in despair of regulating the confusion. It is not confirmed.

LATER.

The telegrams from Germany were less unfavorable, and the report there gained currency not only that proposals for conference had been agreed to by France and England, but there is reason to believe they will be received by the German Powers.

The *Times* is suspicious of the ultimate pacific tone of the Emperor of the French, and is of the opinion that such a line of conduct is at this time much more than any other favorable to the schemes of French ambition; at this particular juncture of affairs for the Emperor and the Chambers of France to confine themselves to preaching the merits of peace, is by no means the readiest way to obtain it.

It would be better if France were to employ her whole influence in her endeavors to check those suicidal passions which are urging Germany into a war which must before long sweep into its ever widening vortex, every power of the European continent.

A New Military Department.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—The *Herald's* Washington dispatch says it is understood that California and Oregon will soon be formed into a military department, and the forces there raised to at least ten full regiments. It is expected that a Maj. General will be sent there from the Atlantic States.

THE VERY LATEST.

3 O'CLOCK, A. M.

FROM WASHINGTON—CONGRESSIONAL AND MILITARY MATTERS.

Reconstruction in Arkansas—An Election Ordered.

President Lincoln's Instructions to Gen. Steele.

Highly Important from the South.

A REBEL VIEW OF THE REBELLION.

THE INNERMOST VEIL LIFTED—A GLOOMY PICTURE.

MILITARY AND POLITICAL SITUATION OF THE CONFEDERACY.

Alarming Phase of the Food and Supply Question.

The New Southern Conscription.

Wholesale Impressment of all Persons who have Procured Substitutes—One Object of the Bill—Complaint of the Richmond Press.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, 1864.

MATTERS IN ARKANSAS.

The President has issued the following subjoined instructions to Gen. Steele, which are satisfactory to the Arkansas delegation, who are to take them to Little Rock. They start to-night:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
January 20th, 1864.

MAJOR GENERAL STEELE: Citizens of the State of Arkansas petition me that an election may be held in that State at which to elect a Governor.

That it be assumed at said election and thenceforward, that the constitution and laws of the State as before the rebellion, are in full force, except that the constitution is so modified as to declare that "there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except in the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted," but the General Assembly may make such provisions for the freed people as shall recognize their permanent freedom and provide for their education, and which may yet be considered as a temporary arrangement with their present condition as a laboring, landless and homeless class. Even also all laws now existing excepting laws relating to slavery, which are inoperative and void.

That said election shall be held on the 28th of March, 1864, at all the usual places of the State, or all such as voters may attend for that purpose; that the voters attending at 8 o'clock in the morning of said day may choose Judges and Clerks of Election for that purpose.

That all persons qualified by said constitution and laws, and taking the oath presented in the President's Proclamation of Dec. 8th, 1863, either before or at the election, and none others may be voters. That each set of judges and clerks may make return directly to you, on or before the day of next ——. That in all other respects the election may be conducted according to said modified constitution and laws.

That on receipt of said returns, count said votes and ascertain all who shall thereby appear to have been elected.

That, on the day of ——, all persons so appearing to have been elected who shall appear before you, at Little Rock to have, severally, administered to them an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and said modified Constitution, of the State of Arkansas, and to be declared by you qualified and empowered to immediately enter upon the duties of the office to which they shall have been respectively elected.

You will please order an election to take place on the 28th of March, 1864, and returns to be made in fifteen days thereafter.

THE APPOINTMENT OF ROSECRANS.

General Rosecrans is indebted to the President alone for his appointment to the command of the Department of Missouri. Neither Stanton or Halleck favored his appointment to active command, but as Missouri is hardly any longer such, since Arkansas and Kansas have been constituted independent departments, they readily yielded to the President's wishes. The friends of General Rosecrans do not seem to be very well satisfied with his new position, as it is not likely to furnish him another opportunity for distinction in the field. There is great relief among the friends of the Administration at the solution of the Missouri imbroglio. The Radicals from that State are fully contented with the President's choice of a successor to Gen. Schofield.

VALLANDIGHAM—PUGH.

The point raised by by ex-Senator Pugh in the Vallandigham case in the Supreme Court is that a military commission has no authority to try a citizen, having no jurisdiction, except over persons in the military or naval service of the United States. Mr. Holt submitted a written argument in opposition to this view. The Court reserved its decision.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The House Committee have agreed, by nearly a unanimous vote, to the report of the committee on requesting the President to give notice of the termination of the reciprocity treaty.

Although the House Judicial Committee has not yet had the subject under consideration, it is ascertained that there is a majority in favor of reporting Mr. Wilson's (of Iowa) joint resolution for the amendment of the Constitution by inserting the prohibition of slavery or involuntary servitude. It will probably be reported within a fortnight, and has gained much in the favor of the House since it was introduced.

The joint resolution amendatory of the Confiscation Law, now under consideration in the House, will be amended so as to limit for the future real estate to the full extent authorized by the Constitution and no further.

Such phraseology satisfied both the Committee and those who like Stevens and Spaulding, desire the unconditional repeal of the original joint resolution.

The resolution thus amended will pass.

The next thing to be considered by the House after the confiscation resolutions, is Mr. Wilson's bill reported from the Judiciary Committee by the chairman Mr. Wilson, which provides that the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims shall not extend to or include any claim against the United States, growing out of the destruction or appropriation of, or damage to property, by the Army or Navy, engaged in the suppression of the rebellion, from the commencement to the close of the war. The passage of this bill is regarded as almost certain, and will [illegible] hundreds of cases involving thousands of dollars now pending before the Court of Claims.

A protest against this bill, from New York lawyers, contains a supremely Virginian claim of thirty seven thousand seven hundred and thirty-five dollars, for damages done to the Bush Hill estate, Fairfax C. H., Va. Of this amount, $29,100 were for negroes.

The statement in the New York papers that Gen. Schofield was sent to supersede General Foster, is incorrect. It is not known at the War Department that Foster will be relieved. Schofield has been ordered to report to Gen. Grant, who may assign him to any duty he chooses.

TREASURY AND REVENUE.

The Secretary of the Treasury has reversed his original decision to pay out two year five per cent. notes to National Banks in preference to all other applicants, whether individuals or corporations, without regard to priority of applications. At an interview with Congressmen Pierce, Wilson and Grinnell, of Iowa, the Secretary intimated such as his decision, but finally said he would answer by letter of inquiry officially in reply to such a letter from Pierce. The Secretary said all applications, from whatever quarter, would be received and accommodated in the order of their date.

The disposition of the Finance Committee and Senate is to act promptly upon the whisky bill just passed the House. It will be referred to the Committee to-morrow, and at once taken into consideration.

The Senate will agree to sixty cents tax. There is more doubt whether taxing all on hand will pass the Senate, but the House have determined on it, and it is pretty sure to become a law.

FROM THE SOUTH.

HEADQUARTERS WEST VIRGINIA, Jan. 24.

We have captured a rebel mail. The secrets of the mail bag are curious and interesting, and in one or two instances highly important. Almost all the letters contain remarks on the President's amnesty proclamation, the sufferings anticipated in rebeldom, the disaffected state of the citizens of the South, the complaints of the soldiers, the manner in which rebel officers high in position are spoken of, &c.

All serve in very many respects to confirm the reports in circulation in northern papers, regarding the condition of the Confederacy.

One lady in replying to another says, "Your description of the present pains me. I had hoped for better things. It is true we are despondent, but our hope for the future is still strong."

The common roads are hardly in passable condition for heavy trains and artillery.

Several prominent citizens and rebel officers, one of them a widely known ex-foreign minister, are negotiating to come within our lines under the President's amnesty proclamation.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—The *Times* contains a translation of a letter from a Frenchman, formerly in the rebel army, dated Richmond, Jan. 11th, to a friend here. He reports the arrival of another agent of the French Emperor named Marigny via Nassau, and his mysterious conferences with Jeff. Davis. It is known, he says, that Jeff. has promised to recognize the Emperor in Mexico, and promised France all the advantages of the Southern Confederacy if Napoleon would recognize and support the Southern States. All our principal men, he says, think therefore a war between France and the United States is near at hand. The writer has no doubt the plan of making General Lee dictator will be adopted as the only means to counteract the strength of the North. Lee has expressed a willingness to accept it. He and Jeff Davis are on bad terms, and the latter would have to retire. The latter is very unpopular in consequence of keeping Bragg so long in command. He has even thought on account of the great [illegible] him company against it.

Johnston, who took command of Bragg's demoralized army, thought of retreating to Atlanta, but was kept at Dalton by orders from Richmond that he might take advantage of a probable weakening of the Northern army by furloughed and expiration of term of service.

Jeff's plan is to keep the army on the offensive, though Lee gave his opinion that with the miserable condition of the army in regard to clothing and provisions, it was impossible to do so.

Early's expedition was a miserable failure. More than a thousand veterans returning *horse du combat*, having their hands and feet frozen.

News from Charleston, the writer says, is discouraging. Beauregard has expressed the opinion that he could not hold Charleston much longer, as Gilmore's guns are in a position to reduce it to ashes in a few hours, if he intends to do so. One of the South Carolina regiments doing duty there, intended to desert en masse, but were prevented by one of them giving information. Twenty of the ring-leaders were shot on January 4th, and the rest divided up among other regiments.

The 13th Virginia regiment were ordered to Alabama and refused to go, and were disbanded and used in filling up other regiments, as the only plan to avoid mutiny. Bread riots occurred almost daily in the South. The Southern people are tired of war. John Morgan has been given command of Magruder's army, but will be more successful than the latter. "*The days of the Southern Confederacy are numbered, and its backbone is broken.*"

[From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 11.]

THE NEW CONSCRIPTION.

We advise the public that general orders have been prepared in the Adjutant General's office, and will be issued in a day or two, to proceed to the immediate conscription of persons who have furnished substitutes. They will be put in the camp of instruction within ten days.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 14th.]

THE REPEAL OF THE SUBSTITUTE CLAUSE.

The breaking up of the substitution contracts seems likely to afford a plentiful crop of frauds and artful dodges to evade the demands of the conscription. It is said that bids to the tune of tens of thousands have been made for department clerkships by some of the most atrocious speculators in Richmond, and that petty bureau officers have an excellent chance to make their fortunes by providing hiding places for wealthy conscripts. The extortioners are getting government clerkships; millionaires have suddenly became nautical in their tastes, and are bidding high for little cribs in Mallory's department.

THE STAMPEDE AMONG THE SUBSTITUTE MEN.

[From the Savannah Republican, Jan. 13.]

The flutter created here by this law is most interesting. We have heard of considerable commotion on the bay, and the papers elsewhere record extensive stampeding to the North, and other foreign parts by gentlemen whose energies have been devoted to trade. Various are the shifts to dodge the new order of things. All sorts of offices are in great demand. The papers never before announced so many candidates for tax receivers and collectors, and we heard of one gentleman in this city who offered the chief of police ten thousand dollars to have himself put on the *night watch!*

A NOVEL VIEW OF THE OBJECT OF THE BILL.

[Richmond Correspondence of Columbus, (Ga.) Sun.]

I have it from a source every way trustworthy that one of the designs of abolishing exemptions is to get rid of certain editors. Of course the proprietors of the "Confederate Reading Room," as the *Examiner* aptly names the state department (where the principal business appears to be the keeping of accurate files of all the leading papers), will not muzzle the press all at once. This would be showing their hand a little too plenty. Mr. Benjamin can afford to take his time.

THE CONSCRIPTION.

[Extract from the Raleigh (N. C.) Daily Progress, December 23, 1863.]

There is not another man to spare from the farms or other industrial pursuits of the country, and a further draft on this class will be fraught with the most disastrous consequences. If more men are wanted in the line, let the thousands of able-bodied men already in the pay of the Government be placed there, and the drones and non-producers who insult honest toil by their constant swagger, and who have been shielded by the corruptions of office-holders since the war commenced, be gathered up and compelled to fight for that liberty for which they ever profess to be so ready to pour out their priceless blood.

ABSENTEEISM IN THE ARMY—ATTACK ON THE ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 15.]

The public for a long time have found it difficult to account for one of the most extraordinary phenomena, and we may say, the strangest contradiction, in the way; the extraordinary amount of absenteeism in the Confederate army. But the subject was enlightened yesterday in Congress, by the introduction of certain correspondence, which is the most monstrous curiosity we have yet seen of inefficiency in the Richmond Department. It appears from this correspondence that all the legislation of Congress on the subject has been absolutely thrown away, and that the Adjutant and Inspector General of the Confederate army, whose duty it is to put this legislation in effect, has the astounding hardihood to come before Congress with the declaration that he knows nothing about the matter, and has taken no steps in the matter.

What is the use of an Adjutant and Inspector General in the army, if he has to "regret" that he is ignorant whether laws against desertion have been put into practical effect in the field? In fact, knows nothing of the most vital concern of the army! We have, in this correspondence, a striking example of the way Confederates are managed; an instance of official ignorance and listlessness that the world, some day, will laugh at.

The feeling is well-grounded so long as large classes of men, professing to be of the army, and consuming the substance of the soldiers, is allowed, by the imbecility of the War Department, to hang about the villages, drawing Government pay, eating Government provisions, wearing Government clothes, and attending to their own interests. We know a village of twelve hundred inhabitants, in which there are one captain and two major quarter masters residing, besides two resident commissaries, each of the five with his gang of clerks, orderlies, messengers, teamsters, ostlers, and herdsmen, the aggregate amounting, probably, to two or three hundred men. Besides these, there are one or two stationary or floating impressing officers, each with a complement of assistants. Each of these gangs of Government agents prowl over the country, surrounding the village to a distance of ten or twenty miles; riding the fastest horses to be seen; wearing new and bright Government clothes; using the best Government cavalry caparisons; seizing everything they can lay hands on; and, by their want of business habits; want of trust and frugality; and, very often, their want of manners also, filling the people with disgust and resentment toward the government.—Not many weeks ago, we saw as many as seventeen stout men in charge of two hundred government cattle. The people who see these men thus enjoying the fat of the land and doing little service (some of those, it is conceded, are valuable public agents) naturally communicate their feelings to the brave soldiers enduring hardship and privation at the post of duty. This is but an example of what is witnessed all over the country. *Ex uno disce omnes.*

THE MEANS OF SUBJUGATION.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 22.]

There is but one mode by which five millions of people, with arms in their hands and superior courage, can be subdued; and that is, by the failure of subsistence. The essential question in all military operations is that of the commissariat. Without bread and meat no army can be kept in the field. Upon a supply of rations depends, not merely the question of an army's existence, but also the equally important question of discipline. The best order and discipline of the most perfectly organized army are lost in a fortnight under the failure of rations; from invincible veterans the best soldiers degenerate into howling wolves. So long as the South can keep an army of one hundred and fifty or two hundred thousand effective men actually in the field, over and above the sick and the skulkers, deserters and licensed strollers over the country, there can be no danger of subjugation. We never could pretend to match the enemy in numbers. But we have long ago established this fact, that where the enemy knows we are well commanded, they do not dare to attack with less than three or four to one. [That was true of McClellan and Copperhead Generals, but not of the radical Generals.—ED.] This has always been the case where Lee, or Johnston, or Beauregard were known to be in command, and it is at this moment the case in East Tennessee, where our gallant army, amid the snows of this bitter winter, is fighting every day, always with success, under the able lead of Longstreet, Ransom, and William E. Jones. The problem of Southern independence has long ago resolved itself into this: whether we can keep two hundred thousand men in the field as long as the Yankees can invade with two or three times that number. The question referring not to muster roll strength, but to effective men actually and continually in the field. The natural feeling of the army has been that they ought to be reinforced; and this feeling has been greatly enhanced by the scandalous practices of extortioners and speculators—chiefly men who had procured substitutes—who remained at home, fleecing, pillaging, and starving army and people.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE—LONGSTREET'S ARMY.

[From the Richmond Examiner, 17th.]

We are pleased to be assured that the sufferings in Longstreet's command have been grossly exaggerated by reports. It is asserted that the soldiers in the army of Northern Virginia have, at various times, (for instance, when the army came out of Maryland, after the battle of Sharpsburg,) been in much greater distress than the Tennessee troops. But few of the soldiers are actually barefoot, although many numbers of shoe-shops have re-[illegible]. We hear one invariable story of the conduct, management and demoralization of our cavalry in the West. Many of the cavalrymen are rather freebooters and speculators than soldiers. It is said to be not unusual to see, in Tennessee, a cavalryman leading his beast laden with spoils like a Sumter mule, and flanked with sides of leather, &c. A reorganization of our entire cavalry force in the West has been recommended to the Government on the highest authority, and it is reported that the whole force will be united under Buckner.

THE RAILROADS.

[From the Richmond Examiner.]

The principal railroads in the Confederacy are now sedulously engaged in endeavoring to increase their stocks, and to provide for the contingencies of future service or loss. Under the delusive expectation of an early termination of the war, the railroad companies have, heretofore, relied almost wholly on their existing stock, and made but few efforts at supply or reparation. In different parts of the Confederacy, iron is now being provided and rolled for machinery and the construction and repair of locomotives and rolling stock. The Secretary of War has recommended that skilled mechanics be furnished from the army for some of the more delicate machinery needed by the railroads.

The railroad transportation is of incalculable importance to the Confederacy. Shut off from the sea, and with command of very few of its rivers, the Confederacy is dependent, almost wholly, on the railroads for communication and transportation.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 12.]

The Senate, yesterday, passed the House bill, putting in the army all who have heretofore furnished substitutes. This (if the men proposed to be put in submit) will curtail the effective working force of a number of public institutions, whose names are "familiar as household words" to the public. In this category are embraced the railroads of Virginia, whose executive officers can now hardly keep them running in good order, by all the means at their command. *All Virginia railroad iron is nearly worn out, and so are the men working them.*

MEAT SUPPLIES.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, Jan. 13.]

We learn that the commissary agents in different parts of the South are taking a census of stock, not as a demand for all pork in excess of 150 pounds to each head in the family, but rather to ascertain the probable quantity of pork which can be secured for the present use of the army, and to form an estimate, from the number of stock hogs and cattle, of the future resources of the country. The delivery of the hogs on foot is now demanded by the Government agents. The loss of our beef-raising territory west of the Mississippi, by the fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, reduced the supply of this article, and vigorous measures are needed to keep the troops in meat. The offal of the hogs, which is fit for food, such as the heads, backbones, and spareribs, goes to supply the deficiency, and shipped to the soldiers; such of the refuse from the slaughter-houses as cannot be used by the troops is necessary for soap grease, soap being indispensable to the cleanliness, and hence to the health, comfort and self-respect of soldiers, the lard is used as a substitute for bacon, and no portion of the hog is lost to the service. The slaughtering is not being done on contract, but is under the charge of an officer of the government especially assigned to this duty.

Great economy is necessary in the use of our meat supplies.

The Richmond *Sentinel* sees alarming signs of trouble in North Carolina. Speaking of the papers in that State, it says:

These, located at Raleigh, rarely fail to publish every gloomy article and all intemperate accusations against our Government which anywhere appear. Their editorials inculcate the same sentiments as their selections. In addition, they contain frequent denunciations of the secessionists, who, they allege, brought on the war, "for no sufficient cause," and they indulge in ceaseless accusations that North Carolina is not fairly or justly treated by the Confederate Government. Coupled with these, there are almost daily jeremiads over the horrors of war, the poor promise of our affairs, and the necessity of peace. One of these papers, now before us, says that the people of North Carolina "want an honorable peace, of course; but they are willing to accept any peace that a majority will agree to," &c. This is but the form in which it gives expression to its own opinions, and announces its readiness for reconstruction—for that is embraced in "any peace."

IMPRESSMENT.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 7.]

It appears that a certain Major Frank Ruffin and Commissary Northrup have undertaken to impress the meats in the Richmond markets. The Commissary General has been, heretofore, famous for his paltry and hen-roost robbery expedients; but in this instance his lieutenant seems to have inaugurated and conducted the raid on the butchers' stalls. A resolution was introduced yesterday in Congress to remove Northup, and it is also to be hoped that it will also effect the retirement of his whole robber bags of tools and subordinates. It is most seriously to be hoped that some system will be effected to feed our armies without descending to the butcher stalls, out-houses and chicken-coops of Richmond for a military subsistence.

THE REBEL CONGRESS—A MEMORIAL FROM THE ARMY OF TENNESSEE.

On Dec. 28, the following memorial, signed by Gens. Hardee, Stevenson, Cheatham, Breckinridge, and nearly all the other officers in command of the Army of the Tennessee, was read in the Confederate House of Representatives:

To the Congress of the Confederate States:

In the existing condition of affairs, in our opinion, it is essential to retain, for the term of during the war, without reorganization, the troops now in service; to place in service immediately, for the same term, all other white males between eighteen and fifty years of age, able to perform any military duty; to provide for placing in service at the discretion of the President, for the same term, all white males between 15 and 18, and between fifty and sixty years of age; to prohibit substitutes; to prohibit exemption, except for the necessary civil offices and employments of the Confederate States and the several States; to prohibit details, except for limited times, and for carrying on works essential to the army; to prohibit discharges, except in cases of permanent disability, from all duty; to prohibit leaves and furloughs, except under uniform rules of universal application, based, as far as practicable, on length of service and meritorious conduct; to prohibit, to the greatest extent, the details of able-bodied officers and men to posts, hospitals, or other inferior duty, and to place in service as cooks, laborers, teamsters and hospital attendants, with the army and elsewhere, able-bodied negroes and mulattoes, bond and free.

NO CROPS IN VIRGINIA.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 12.]

We regret to learn that there is very little prospect of any considerable crops being made this year in several of the fertile counties in Southwestern Virginia. The largest farmers in this portion of the State—Campbell, Roanoke, Charlotte, Bedford, &c.—have pretty generally furnished substitutes and devoted their time to the production of large quantities of meat, breadstuffs, vegetables and forage. In view of the late enactment rendering them again liable to military duty, and the consequent impossibility of attending to their plantations, these men have, as a rule, hired out their field hands to railroad or manufacturing companies, or sent them to the cities and towns to be there employed. No corn crop will consequently be made, and but comparatively a small extent of land has been put in oats or wheat. What little will be raised this year in these productive regions will principally be under the superintendence of the few old or disabled men, unfit for military service, and will hardly suffice for home consumption, leaving nothing for the support of the army, which has heretofore drawn abundant supplies of provisions and forage from these counties.

Markets by Telegraph.

St. Louis Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, January 23, 1864.

TOBACCO—Market firm; sales light.

FLOUR—A shade easier. Sales include 1,2[illegible] brls choice brands on terms not made public; 140 brls single extra at $6.50 delivered; [illegible] brls single extra at $6.41; 130 brls single extra, private; and super at $5.75.

WHISKY—Unsettled and nothing done.

PRODUCE—Butter and Cheese very dull and business measurably restricted to the retail trade. We quote western butter at 18@22c; Ohio at 24@26c; New York at 30@33; Western Reserve and Hamburg cheese at 13@15c; English dairy 14@15c.

GROCERIES—Very light business doing. We quote Rio coffee at 34½@36c. Old Louisiana sugars higher, at 13@14c; new do at 11½@13¼c; old plantation molasses at 69c, and new do at 75c ℔ gallon.

SALT—New York $2.90@3.15 ℔ brl; Ohio $3.00 ℔ brl, and G. A. at $3.25 ℔ sack.

PROVISIONS—For Pork and Lard no settled prices have yet been established. Holders are very firm at a figure which frightens off buyers; only small transactions are occurring, and these generally at prices not made public. Sales of 40 tierces choice kettle rendered lard at 11½c; 5 brls do at 11¾c. For grease and tallow there is a continued demand for both articles, and prices rule firm at 8@10c for grease and 10½ [illegible] for tallow.

WOOL—[illegible] steady at [illegible] for tub washed; [illegible] for fleece washed, and [illegible] for unwashed.

HOGS—Receipts between 2,000 and 3,000, mostly contract lots. Sales were made this morning of 15 head averaging 250 lbs at $7.25, and 65 head averaging 145 lbs at $6.50; and sales yesterday afternoon were made of an extra choice lot of 132 and 715 and another lot of choice [illegible] at $7.50.

Milwaukee Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 23, 1864.

GRAIN—Wheet—Receipts, 31,000 bu. [illegible] on 'Change, at a decline of 1@1½c. Sales 3,000 bu No. 1 at $1.18; 42,000 bu at $1.17½; 30,000 bu at $1.17; 6,000 bu at $1.16½; 2,000 bu at $1.16¼. Coarse grains dull, unsettled and entirely nominal. No transactions at the Newhall House this evening. The market closes a shade firmer at $1.17@1.17¼ offered, but no sellers under $1.18.

PROVISIONS—Easier. Sales 100 tcs sweet pickled hams at 10c; 100 bxs dry salted shoulders, packed, at [illegible].

DRESSED HOGS—Receipts, 1,381. Declined [illegible]. Sales at, dividing on 200 lbs, at $6.25@[illegible].

Cincinnati Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Jan. 23, 1864.

[illegible] maintained. [illegible] few sales of Shoulders at [illegible]; sales rather quoted at [illegible] loose, and small sales of Bacon sides [illegible] packed, clear bulk Sides sold at 10c loose, and a reported sale of [illegible] clear ribbed at [illegible]. Grain quiet and unchanged in prices. Whisky unsettled and no price fixed. Sales of a few 5-20 bonds made at [illegible] including interest.

The Foreign Markets.

By Telegraph.] [PER STEAMER ETNA.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

MONEY—Market firm with continued steadiness and a want of confidence. Consols, 90@[illegible]. The demand for discount at the bank was comparatively light, and in the open market transactions took place at [illegible].

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 6, p. m.

COTTON—Market opened buoyantly at a still farther advance on some descriptions of ¼@½d, but became quieter. At the prices that are maintained the sales of three days were 24,000 bales; 10,000 being for speculation and export.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—In better demand and 6d dearer.

GRAIN—Wheat—In speculative request at 2@3d per cent advance. Winter Red, 8s 6d@8s 1d. Corn—Quiet; stock larger than expected. Mixed, 31@31 and 3.

PROVISIONS—Beef—Quiet and easier for inferior. Pork—Steady. Prime Eastern, 66s. Bacon—In good request. Lard—Firm and 6d@1s dearer.

LONDON, Jan. 6, 1864.

BREADSTUFFS—Firmer.

GRAIN—Wheat dearer.

GROCERIES—Sugar brisk at 6d@1s higher. Coffee firm, at full prices. Tea in good demand, and rather dearer. Rice firmer.

LONDON, Thursday morning.—All the markets opened with increased depression, and became still duller as business proceeded.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 7.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 1,000 bales, tending downward, and closing dull and inactive the decline of yesterday.

BREADSTUFFS—Buoyant.

PROVISIONS—Steady and unchanged, except Lard, which tended upward.

New York Stock Market—Jan. 23.

MONEY—Very active and quite stringent.

STERLING—Dull, 172.

GOLD—Quiet and irregular, opening at 156¾, declining to 155¾, and closing firm at 156¾@157.

Government Stocks firm: U. S. 6s, '81, coupons, 105½; 7-30s, 105¾.

Total exports of specie to-day, $439,127.

STOCKS—Quiet and lower. C. & R. I. 129½; P. Ft. W. & C. 85¼; C. & T. 136; C. & P. 113; Ill. Central Scrip, 125¾; M. S. 88; M. C. 136; Reading, 118½; Harlem, 116½; Hudson, 140; Erie, 107¾; Erie preferred, 107¾; N. Y. C. 135¾; U. S. 5s 5-20s 104; U. S. 6s 1 year coupons, 97½; Tenn. 6s, 57½; U. S. 6s '81, registered, 105; Mo. 6s, 68.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23, 6 p.m.—Am. Co., 93; Buckshead Co. 15¼; Minn. Co., 70; Tenn. 6s, 57¼; Mo. 6s, 67¼; N. Y. C. 13 of 13, 117¾; Ill. C. Bonds, 121; Harlem, 118¼; Erie, 2d, 118.

New York Market—Jan. 23.

COTTON—Market firm and decidedly more active, at 84@84½c for middling uplands. The bulk of the sales are for future delivery.

FLOUR—Opened quiet, and closed with a better demand and firmer, without change in prices.

WHISKY—Unsettled, at 84@85c.

GRAIN—Wheat firm and in fair demand, chiefly for export at $1.53@1.57 for Chicago spring; $1.54@1.58 for Milwaukee club; $1.58@1.59¾ for amber Milwaukee, choice lots being held higher; $1.58 for common red state; $1.60@1.67 for winter red western; $1.65@1.72 for amber Michigan; $1.81 for white western. Corn more active and 1@2c higher. Sales at $1.24½@1.26 for shipping mixed western in store. Oats more active and 1c higher. Sales at 92@93c—the latter an extreme.

WOOL—Firm, with nothing of moment doing.

PETROLEUM—Quiet. Refined, in bond, 47@48½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull, heavy and lower. Sales at $19.75 for mess; $18.75 for old do; $20.00 for new do; $16.00@18.00 for old and new prime; $19.00@20.00 for prime mess; also 600 brls mess for February delivery, buyer's option, at $20.25, and 500 brls new mess, for June delivery, at $22.00. Bacon sides quiet at 10½@10¾c for western Cumberland cut middles. Dressed hogs dull at 9@9¾c for western, and 10c for city. Lard dull, heavy and a shade easier, at 13@13½c, including a small lot prime kettle rendered at 13¾c. Butter firm.

New Advertisements.

ELLSWORTH ZOUAVES ATTENTION.—You are ordered to be at your armory this (Monday) evening, at 8 o'clock, to make arrangements to go East immediately, as guard to rebel prisoners. E. E. BRAND, Major Commanding. ja25-a668-1t

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.—Having published the Emancipation in a form superior to any public document ever issued in the United States, we desire persons, (soldiers preferred) in every county in the Northwest to sell this justly celebrated and splendid picture. Sample copies, pre-paid, by mail, $1.00. Liberal deductions to Agents. A. KIDDER, Publisher, 86 Dearborn street, Chicago. Post Office Box 734. ja21-a622-1t

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION. How to obtain it for 25 cents. I will mail to any one the Recipe for making the finest and best Preparation for Beautifying the Complexion now in use. Its cost is a mere trifle, and it can be made in five minutes. No one who values a fresh clear skin can afford to do without it, as though by magic is causes the skin to be soft, white and beautiful as nature intended it to be. A. LAMOTTE, Chicago, Ill. Post Office Box 1801. ja25-a665-1t

GOOD SECOND-HAND PIANOS Taken in Exchange and for Sale low. One 7 Octave, Rosewood, A. H. Gale & Co's. One 6 " " Gilbert's Eolian Attachment. One 6½ Octave, Rosewood, and one 6¼ Octave Piano. Also one left with us for sale or rent. Bargains can be had in the above. SMITH & NIXON, SOLE AGENTS FOR STEINWAY'S PIANOS, 201 South Clark street, Chicago. ja25-a649-1t

HOUSE AND FURNITURE Wanted in the South Division of the City. House must contain all Modern Improvements. Would purchase the furniture if nice and in good order. Would like to take possession by the 15th of March. Will pay rent one year in advance if sufficient inducement is offered. The family is small, no children. J. LEWIS LEE, 46 Clark street, corner Randolph. ja25-a658-1t

SAFES! SAFES!! SAFES!!! I wish to sell a Safe, suitable for Commission or Wholesale Merchants, Or any large business. Address P. O. Box 4[illegible], Chicago. ja25-a[illegible]

DRY LUMBER.—We have on hand a large lot of Dry Boards, which we are selling at the lowest cash prices. Also a large lot of four inch fencing 14 and 16 feet long, at $11 per M. Also dry Flooring, Siding, Joists, Scantling, Lath and Shingles. Builders and country dealers are requested to call before buying elsewhere. [illegible] West Twelfth street, near Bridge. ja25-a[illegible]

CARTRIDGE RIFLES. Spencer's Magazine Rifle, 7 Shots. Spencer's Magazine Carbine, 7 Shots. Henry's Magazine Rifle, 15 Shots. Sharps & Hankin's Rifle and Carbine. Ballard's Carbine, Smith's Rifle. Allen & Wheelock's Sporting and Army Rifle, 7 Shots. All kinds of Revolvers and Cartridges. E. S. BOWEN, 26 Clark street, up stairs, P. O. Address, Box 346. ja25-a[illegible]

ANOTHER "MERCURY STORY." BLANCHE; OR, THE LOST DIAMOND. A Tale of the Lights and Shadows of London. ILLUSTRATED BY DARLEY. Price........Twenty-Five Cents. This story, by the author of "The Owlet," "Marguerite Sujet," "The Rift and Spray," &c., is full of thrilling interest, and is written in the author's best style. Mailed free of postage on receipt of price. [illegible] and all Booksellers and News Agents.

METAL WAREHOUSE. TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, TINNERS' STOCK. Dickerson, Sturges & Co., 199 & 201 Randolph Street. [illegible]

RUBBER AND BELTING WAREHOUSE, 111 Randolph street. SILVANUS HALLECK. [illegible] JNO. B. IDSON & CO. Chicago, January 1, 1864. [illegible]

New Advertisements.

IN WRAPPERS READY FOR MAILING. THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REVIEW OF THE Commerce and Trade of Chicago FOR THE YEAR 1863, As published in late numbers of the Chicago Daily Tribune. The best thing you can send to your friends to give them an idea of the wonderful growth and resources of the Queen City of the Lakes. Price 25 cents each, or $20 per hundred. For sale at the Tribune Counting Room, and by JOHN R. WALSH. January 23, 1864. [illegible]

TO DEALERS AND FURNISHERS. The largest assortment of PAPER HANGINGS AND DECORATIONS IN THE WEST. Cash Buyers will find Good Investments. E. G. L. FAXON, 70 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. [illegible]

J. W. BUTLER & CO., (Successors to Butler & Hunt,) Manufacturers and Wholesale PAPER DEALERS, 48 State Street, Chicago. ja8-[illegible]

GENERAL GRANT. ANTROBUS' FULL LENGTH PORTRAIT OF GEN. GRANT AT CHATTANOOGA Will be exhibited on Monday, Jan. 25th, at Reed's Temple of Music, Corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets. The General's personal friends [illegible] The proceeds derived from its exhibition are for the BENEFIT OF THE SOLDIERS' HOME. ja25-a[illegible]

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE. [illegible] Sealed proposals, in duplicate, are invited until the [illegible] of February, at [illegible] o'clock A. M., for the HIDES, TALLOW, HOOFS and HORNS of all the beef cattle slaughtered within the corporate limits of the District of Columbia, for [illegible] months or more from the commencement of the contract. [illegible] The above articles to be collected by the contractor and removed from the various places at which the cattle are killed, at such times as may be designated by the officer in charge. [illegible] Payment will be required by [illegible] [illegible] PROPOSALS: [illegible] GUARANTEE. [illegible] OATH. [illegible]

WEST MARKET FOR SALE. OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, Jan. 23d, 1864. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Wednesday, February 3d, at [illegible] A. M., for the [illegible] which the Board will proceed to sell the building known as West Market [illegible] to be moved or [illegible] receiving said proposals. Terms of Payment Cash. The Board reserve the right to reject any or all bids. Proposals will be directed to the Board of Public Works, endorsed "Proposal for West Market." [illegible] J. G. GINDELE, FRED LETZ, J. BOSE, Board of Public Works. ja24-a660 11t

CHAS. L. NOBLE & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN KEROSENE LAMPS, 175 Lake Street. ap27-c[illegible]

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the style of DICKERSON, STURGES & CO., And will continue the METAL AND SCALE Business at the old stand of VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., 199 and 201 Randolph Street, Chicago. [illegible] Chicago, January 1, 1864.

HENRY H. TAYLOR, DEALER IN FARM MACHINERY, General Western Agent for C. AULTMAN & CO., Canton, Ohio, Manufacturers of "Buckeye" Mowers and Reapers, and "Buckeye" Threshers, and Horse Powers. Also sole dealer in Collins & Co's "Cast Cast-Steel" Turf and Stubble Plows; Thomas Mast & Co's "Buckeye" Grain Drills, Gaskill's Cultivators, etc., etc., etc. 233 Lake Street, Chicago. ja25-a[illegible]

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, ILL., Jan. 17th, 1864. I wish to rent immediately a large building suitable for a SOLDIERS' REST. The building should be capable of accommodating from five hundred to one thousand men, with room for stoves for heating rooms, and cooking stoves (and places for cooking rations) in basement, and such other requisites as will make it a comfortable resting place for troops passing through Chicago, either on their way to or from their regiments or homes. Parties owning such a building will please present their offers, stating terms and location. J. A. POTTER, Capt. and Depot Quartermaster. ja25-a[illegible]

TO PRINTERS.—Twenty Newspaper Compositors and four Job Printers can have permanent employment at the highest wages, by applying to J. W. MIDDLETON & CO., 103 Lake street. ja25-a[illegible]

THE GREAT AMERICAN SAFES, AT PRATT'S, 40 LASALLE STREET. ja25-a[illegible]

DO YOU WANT LUXURIANT WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES? My ONGUENT will force them to grow heavily in six weeks (upon the smoothest face) without stain or injury to the skin. Price $1—sent by mail, post free, to any address, on receipt of an order. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 109 Nassau street, New York. ja25-a[illegible]

GEO. G. POPE, Wholesale Oil and Lamp Dealer, 123 CLARK STREET. oc2-[illegible]

NOTICE.—The party who was identified as having taken a Muff and Cape from the ladies dressing room, at the Tremont House, on the night of the Masonic Festival, will please return the same to the [illegible] of the Tremont House, before further steps are taken. [illegible]

Wrought Iron Pipe AND FITTINGS [illegible] 45 [illegible] ja25-[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1864.

THE REIGN OF TERRORS.

History has hardly recorded a tragedy so soul rending as the burning of the Cathedral at Santiago. Although we have been accustomed to the sweep of wrecks, and the sudden and sudden visit tion of death has stared the whole country. The grapple to people, details of the conflagration, sweeping like a whirlwind through the cathedral, the thousands of lamp filling and exploding among the terrified people, the writhing, agonizing forms in the most horrible of torures, and the destruction of friends, relatives, to stand by and see their loved ones expiring almost within their grasp, while Ugarte and his fraternity are busy in saving cassilestick and carpets from the fire they have kindled, and in consoling the people with the blasphemous declaration that "Christ needed more saints and martyrs," make the blood run cold, and leave a sting the pain of which will long remain.

And it is the most dreadful part of this horrible narrative that this sacrifice was the direct result of superstitious nonsense imposed upon an ignorant and credulous congregation of women by wary and cunning priests inspired by the love of power and greed of gain. The miserable impostor Ugarte, stands before the world, as he will stand in eternity, responsible for the slaughter. Bishop Ugarte who has blinded these simple people with celestial forest offices, and other such wretched jugglery; Ugarte who hung the Cathedral full of combustible stuff, and then as if purposely to destroy the church, suspended thousands of lamps filled with the most inflammable liquids to dazzle the people; Ugarte, who, upon seeing the hellish work he had done, retreated by the sacristy door and closed it that no one might escape from the flame in that direction; Ugarte, who, while the fire was sweeping the Cathedral, and men and women were burning by the thousands, busied himself in carrying off carpets, candlesticks and images to cigar shops; Ugarte, who announced to the agonized people that Christ needed more saints, and will not a word of sympathy for the bereaved, nor consolation for the dying, coldly gathers his robes about him, and tells them to be happy for all their friends, now blackened and roasted corpses, have gone to the Virgin Mary; Ugarte who stands near the ruins and threatens violence to any one who shall attempt to demolish the walls.

But, we thank God, that Ugarte as the representative of superstition was overpowered, and that the Government bared its arm and interposed for the people. We can see but one cheerful fact in this horrible disaster, and that is that the people have determined to throw off the yoke that has bound them, and that henceforth they will worship in the glorious light of religious liberty. The day of superstition is fast passing over. Ugarte superstitious fades from sight only to be remembered with shuddering and horror. It is another sign that the world is moving, and that the light of civilization and religious liberty is beginning to penetrate those countries which have been tied down so long under the yoke of superstition and jugglery. The change has been bought at a fearful price—by a holocaust unequalled in the annals of Peru, write but of the fire comes good. We are in favor of days of Ugarte—all hail! We are in favor of religious liberty, and of every man's worshipping the Deity as he pleases, but we do write against superstition and Ugarte, at some what sever form he may.

WHISKY IN CONGRESS.

The exciting topic before Congress is the whisky question, taxation, confiscation and reconstruction are all subordinated to the alcoholic disputation. All parties are agreed that the tax ought to be largely increased on that commodity. The rate fixed upon by committee should be sixty cents per gallon. Democrat and Republican, Copperhead and Radical fraternize on the necessity of something like a sixty cent tax. But there is a wide divergence of views as to when the increased impost shall take effect, and whether a forty cent tax shall be levied upon whisky in the hands of dealers and consumers at the time of the passage of the law. The bill, as it passed the House, had an amendment added, on the motion of the Copperhead leader, Fernando Wood, taxing all whisky on hand January 19, 1864, forty cents per gallon—imposing a tax upon whisky that the tax on all whisky heretofore manufactured and unconsumed, as well as what may be made after January 19, shall be uniform, sixty cents per gallon—the old rate being twenty cents. This amendment of Fernando Wood's was adopted by an immense majority, Democrats voting for it as well as Republicans.

It was well known months ago that Congress assembled that the price of whisky would be increased. Speculators saw the greatest possible profit in buying whisky. The speculators increased tax. The holders of whisky kept up the price of the article from fifty cents per gallon. Distillers and whisky owners on hand in the United States to supply the consumption for two years or more without making another gill. Let us suppose the quantity of whisky unconsumed in the Union, on the 19th January, to be one hundred million gallons; this liquor has advanced forty cents on the gallon in anticipation of the increased tax of forty cents on subsequently manufactured whisky. The great question to be decided by Congress, whether the Government or the Distillers shall have the forty millions of dollars—in other words, whether it shall go to the credit of the whole people, in their national capacity, or into the pockets of the speculators. Forty millions of dollars between taxes Chairman Stevens says, taxation would be worth to the Bland credit five times that sum, loaned to us, on which interest must be paid. The revenue is derived from whisky the tax should be levied on the manufacturer instead of the country. If this forty millions in dispute shall pass into the pockets of the speculators it is certain that the loss to the treasury will have to be made up by taxing manufactures five per cent. instead of three and by a like advance in incomes and stamps. It will be perceived, therefore, that it is a question that comes home to the pocket of every business man. There is an immense lobby at work in Washington to influence the Senate to disagree with the House bill, and so to induce the House to back down from its position. Money is being spent like water by the speculators, for if they win, they make a cool forty millions clear profit at the expense of the taxpayers at large.

The cultivation of coffee and tea promises to become an important business in California. One nursery at Sacramento has five thousand coffee-plants on trial, and it is believed that there will be no difficulty in bringing up the plant to a standard of hardiness to weather the mild winter of that climate. Near the Mission Dolores several thousand tea-plants have been raised during the last year. The tea-plant is grown in China and Japan very extensively in latitudes corresponding to all California, and the San Francisco journals think there can be little doubt that it will be cultivated hereafter, for household purposes at least, on every farm in that State.

Sorghum Convention.

There is to be a Wisconsin State Sorghum Convention held in Madison on the 3d, 4th and 5th days of February. Ample arrangements are being made for a large attendance, and it is to be hoped that the number of visitors will equal the preparations. There is a promise of a considerable attendance from adjoining States, to compare notes and spread broadcast the result of their year's experience. It is estimated that Iowa and Illinois have each produced from three to five millions of gallons of the golden syrup the last season, and Wisconsin is hard after them in amount, and the breadth of cane planted next year will number more than twice the acres of the last.

Universalist Conference.

A conference of the Universalists of the Northwest was held at Peoria in the Church of the Redeemer, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of last week. The attendance was not large. The conference was called to order by Rev. J. H. Tuttle of this city, and Mr. Barnes of Peoria was elected Chairman. Prayer was offered by Rev. D. P. Swinson of this city, and a committee on credentials appointed. Religious services were held in the evening of Wednesday and Thursday. Business sessions were held in the morning. This is all the information we have received of their proceedings largely prevalent in the Peoria papers. One letter says that no small crowd of people were within twenty miles of Hong Kong. Ships wrecked on the Pescado or Pratas are stripped by Chinese junks, and the passengers and crews are simply brought in because they are paid for it. On the 1st of August the British bark Parana left Macao, bound to Europe, with a cargo of cassia. She was suddenly attacked by Chinese pirates, the whole of the crew, sixteen in number, were killed, and the ship was burned. The pirates now seem to control all trade in native vessels, and it is said that all market produce coming to Hong Kong pays tribute to them. Semmes and Maffit should attempt such employment with these Chinese marauders.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A Split in the City Fathers—Fernando Wood Opposed to the Corporation—Tax—Sale of Government Contraband—The Tobacco Tax.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, 1864.

A SPLIT IN THE CONFEDERATE PARTY.

Yesterday in the House the Copperheads were obstructing legislation and annoying the majority, (probably for want of something better to do,) by offering resolutions expressive of their views on the war, &c. Finally, Green Clay Smith, of Kentucky, "hove in" the following, which was like the discharge of a well loaded fowling piece into the midst of a flock of pigeons:

Resolved, A most desperate, wicked and bloody war exists within the jurisdiction of the United States, and the safety and security of personal and national liberty depend upon its speedy and utter extinction; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the duty of the political, civil, moral and sacred duty of the people to meet it, fight it, crush it, and forever destroy it, thereby establishing perfect and unbounded liberty.

J. C. Allen, of Illinois, immediately moved to adjourn, while several copperheads commenced twisting their seats surreptitiously. Finally a vote was taken, however, after Allen had moved to lay the resolution on the table, and it was passed by yeas 112, nays 18. The following Democrats voted with the Union men, some of them it will be seen of formerly the strongest kind of copperhead affinities:

Baily,	Holman,	Rollins, (Mo.)	
Biddle, (Wis.)	Jenckes,	Ross,	
Cole,	Middleton,	Sloan,	
Cravens,	Morris, (Md.)	Smith, (Ill.)	
Eldridge, (Wis.)	Odell,	Sweat,	
English,	Rogers, (N. J.)	Wadsworth,	
Hutchins,			

The following are the nays:

Allen, J. C.	McDowell,	Robinson,
Ancona,	Miller, (Pa.)	Shiel,
Denison,	Morrison, (Ill.)	Voorhees,
Harris, (Md.)	O'Neill, (Ohio)	White, (O. A.
Law,	Pendleton,	Wood, F.
Marcy,		

It will be seen that a large number of copperheads left the House, among them J. W. Allen, Edson, Harris, Ross and Tony Knapp.

This resolution of Mr. Smith puts a stop to the copperhead fun for the day.

FERNANDO WOOD—HIS PERSONAL APPEARANCE, &c.

Noticing a good deal of curiosity on the part of strangers to get a look at that notorious individual, Fernando Wood, it struck me that a sketch of his personal appearance and leading traits of character might not prove uncomfortable to the readers of the TRIBUNE. Scarcely a person, male or female, comes into the House galleries, but asks, "Which is Fernando Wood?" such as a child on his entrance would ask for the hippopotamus in the menagerie, or in the absence of that, for some monstrosity or other which had been glaringly described in the bills. He is a tolerable object of interest, which has not the rival in the Capitol. But Fernando must not mistake this extraordinary interest in his person for popularity. Rather let him attribute it to that notoriety of reputation, which, however, he may regard as enviable, is certainly not the same which the great and good statesman in any country desires. Mr. Wood was born in Philadelphia (his brother Ben was born in Kentucky.) In looks he is anywhere between forty-five and fifty. His hair is brown, sleek, but worn rather short, and combed and brushed carefully—but not artistically. His complexion is light, eyes blue, and above, or rather, above intrusive ideas of the mind, which may have escaped from the prison-house, in which they are so artfully kept concealed for the exclusive use of the owner. In fact the whole face exhibits a power of restraint on the part of the man rarely seen in a human being. There is no play of the affections, no exhibition of the emotions which must at times agitate the man. All without is so cold and impassive as the surface of the glittering snow. To be sure, a smile, (and such a smile!) is seen now and again to illuminate the features. But it is the transformation of a corpse to which an electrical battery has been applied. It is a sort of galvanic smile, which is evidently called up at will by a command back in the same manner. This smile very much resembles that I have noticed in the late Augustus Carrett, formerly Mayor of this city. It also has its counterpart in the "ghastly-grin" of "Long John" Wentworth, which Wood smiles the muscles of the mouth draw back the lips, leaving the teeth exposed much as those of a skeleton would, in glittering contrast with the hollow cheeks and still hollower eye-holes. But Wood's features can not be called hard, or merely mechanical. There is a flexibility and nobility about them, which show what they are capable of, if the man were only to allow the passions and failings of the heart that natural play which is an evidence of the highest condition of human life. It is seen in children, because they are in the innocence and simplicity of existence. It is no doubt seen in the angels, who have nothing to conceal, because they have nothing which they need be ashamed, and who fear nothing, because their love (that is their life) is perfect. These men who condemn the thoughts are your Napoleons, your Talleyrands—all those who use their fellows as so many pieces to play off the passions and prejudices of one set of people against the hatred and fears of another. As Fernando Wood sits bolt upright in his seat, with his quaky-looking wrists and thin, white hands in perfect repose (the back of one resting upon the palm of the other), he appears a perfect Sphinx, the very living incarnation of silence. Other men may be eloquent on the floor, but Mr. Wood is more eloquent than any of them—in his seat. When he stands up to utter a few oracular sentences, or offer a resolution, which he has evidently digested for days beforehand, he exhibits a tall, thin, wiry figure, perfectly straight—as straight as if he had swallowed a poker and dare not bend. There is, withal, an oily smoothness and snake-like appearance about the man, which repels all familiar approach or anything like cordial greeting. Yet Mr. Wood is not what can be called constrained or remarkably reserved in his manner. He is polite, and his politeness sits easily and not ungracefully upon him. Thus there is a certain dignity about his appearance, which challenges respect to our common humanity, if not to the humanity of Fernando Wood. When one looks at him, however, the greatest wonder appears to be, Is there a "soft side" to that man? What is there in him which has drawn the affections of woman towards him? for he has a wife, and it is to be presumed they love each other. To me this is the great mystery of such natures as his. In the street Mr. Wood walks very erect and rather quickly, with considerable spring from the instep. As he sits in his seat in the House one is struck with the idea: what a capital Ammidab Smith could add a white choker to that cool black suit and pen better representative of Dickens' elder Dombey in this celebrated work could be found on the globe. There are two men in the House as opposite in their characters and appearance, as well as their politics. Those are Fernando Wood and Henry Winter Davis. One is cold, calculating, wiley, gaining his ends by a lean, tact, perseverance and serpent-like cunning; the other, warm hearted, impulsive, fond of opposition, delighting in argument; quick in his movements and zealous in his very repose. I look upon those two as marked characters in this Congress—men who will, before this session is over, do something or other which will attract the eyes of the nation to them. If this is not so, then am I no prophet, or the son of a prophet.

Fernando Wood, by the bye, is about to make some demonstration which I opine has a presidential aspect about it. He does not like the idea of McClellan taking off all the honors of the party. He is no flaky Democrat. The Democracy may have deserted the principles of the party. Not so he. He stands now and will to the end of the chapter, where the Democracy stood at the commencement of the war—that is for peace and against the right of coercion. Wood's Copperhead creed is clear as a quill, and he takes pride in the fact.

CONDUCT OF THE WAR COMMITTEE.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War, on motion of Mr. Washburne, have been authorized to issue subpoenas for witnesses during the recess of Congress. I understand that the Committee will thoroughly investigate all cases of fraudulent contractors and dishonest appointees.

MAJOR GENERAL OGLESBY.

This gallant and true-hearted man has been ordered here to preside at the court martial of Surgeon General W. A. Hammond. The General looks well, but is yet inexpable of any service duty in the field on account of his wound. Some interested parties are industriously circulating the report that the General will not, in any event, accept the nomination of Governor by the Union party of your State. Gen. Oglesby does not desire the nomination, but I have no doubt will not turn a deaf ear to the heartily expressed wishes of the Union men of the State in this matter. He stands prominently in the popular mind as one who is regarded as the noble soldier who has fought for us so nobly and honorably represented on the battle field.

THE DISHONEST ILLINOIS CONTRACTORS.

Some of these gentlemen have been on here and tried to get Secretary Stanton to "fix up" their matters, but I understand he peremptorily refuses. The investigation is to go on, and thorough work will be made of it. The people demand that these robberies must be exposed, and woe be to him who trifles with their best interests in this hour of national trial.

THE TOBACCO TAX.

In addition to the tax of 30 cents per pound on manufactured tobacco, which I notified you the Committee on Ways and Means had agreed to, they propose 8 cents per ounce on fine cut in tin-foil, or 5 cents for two ounces in do; 8 ounces in do 7 cents, every additional ounce in do 2 cents. Cigars are to be taxed $4 to $20 per thousand according to quality. Of course these rates are subject to modification. There is also a strong effort being made to tax mainly in the primitive or leaf, but the agricultural interests are opposed to this, although it is the plan adopted in European countries, where taxation has been reduced to an art.

ARKANSAS.

Gen. Garrett, accompanied by a delegation from Arkansas, consisting of Messrs. Snow and Mills, and Drs. Kirkwood and Belouche, are here and have had an interview with the President on the subject of the condition of Arkansas and the means to be taken for its restoration into the Union.

WHY HE WORE HIS HAT.

It is a curious how near the copperheads and rebels are to each other as respects their ideas and feelings concerning the conduct of the war. The moment the Richmond papers commenced a particular Union officer, the copperheads let loose upon him, the rebs and politicians of the North, immediately echo the cry. But sometimes the sneers and comforters of the North do not get the cue in time, and occasionally they stop short of the mark. Such was the case in the Illinois Legislature, a few days ago. Mr. Cox, a leading Democrat, had published in an interview with a reporter, that President Lincoln was not treated with the respect he should be treated with by his subordinates. Mr. Davis had twitted Jeff. Davis had twitted Lincoln, and was willing to treat with the "Beast." He is to be shot however, if he resists or even hides. Of course everyone has read the Lincoln story.

LANDS FOR THE FREEDMEN.

You glad to announce that under the supervision of the Secretary of the Treasury, and by the authority of the President, land is purchased by Government at the fair rate, Forty acres, lots in the department of the South have been surveyed and divided into contained 250 acres. Every alternate tract has been divided into lots of 20 acres and reserved for the occupancy of colored men. Here they are certified to settle and acquire a pre-emption claim, which they can easily make a fee simple title to part of the soil on which they have worked as slaves. It is fitting that this good work should commence on the soil of South Carolina, the birthplace of Slavery and Secession. And so the good work goes on. ZETA.

FROM CAIRO.

The Rumored Attack on Mayfield Not Yet Made—Capture of a Guerrilla Chief—Gallant Conduct of the Sergeant Commanding the Detachment—Fight with Guerrillas—Their Loss—Our Loss—Gen. Ewing's Order—Gen. Sherman.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

CAIRO, Ill., Sunday, Jan. 24, 1864.

Yesterday I telegraphed you Monday the rumored attack upon Mayfield, Ky., and the capture of a detachment of the 50th Illinois, by a strong force of guerrillas, under the command of Colonel Chas. Morgan, Ky., and had a skirmish which resulted in the capture of about 40 of our men, the death of our gallant, and the severe injury of the Sergeant commanding the detachment. Every thing now is far to be acquainted with the facts I have obtained the following particulars of the affair:

It appears that the citizens of Mayfield and surrounding country are nearly all of them strongly secesh, the Union men in the county being about 600, and they are scattered in the hills, of secreting bushwhackers and guerillas, and doing many things which loyal men cannot endure and enjoy comfort to the enemy. This the companies A and B, of the 50th, located in the vicinity, determined to put a stop to, and accordingly started out on twenty miles from Mayfield, with orders to attack and bring in all prisoners. Considering that they might have a trial before the commission. Some fifty or sixty rebel guerillas, robbers, traitors and murderers, have already been sent to Columbus, for trial of these reconnoissances. It was in the course of these expeditions that the skirmish of Wednesday last occurred.

Sergeant J. Rowe, of Bureau county, with some fifteen men, including the scout Hood, a resident of Mayfield, but a Union man, mounted for the occasion upon mules, started out on Wednesday to catch some guerillas, reported to be within five or twelve as being prowling about the neighborhood, threatening to burn the houses of loyal citizens, and generally raising cain, and making mischief generally. They had proceeded some seventeen miles from Mayfield when they were suddenly brought to a halt by a volley fired upon them from the underbrush at the roadside. The Sergeant ordered a halt, and the men to dismount from their animals and return the fire. This was performed. Hood, however, being used to horseback fighting, preferred to remain mounted, and was shot and instantly killed, falling from his horse, pierced by a bullet, at the roadside. Sergeant Rowe, meanwhile, had received a ball through the hip, crushing the thigh bone and inflicting what is supposed to be a mortal wound. After he had got down from his horse, however, and while enduring almost mortal agony, he saw a young private of the 50th, named Tiffin, standing near him as though hesitating whether to shoot or run. The Sergeant cried out: "Fire upon the scoundrels! Why don't you fire?" The boy answered, coolly as a youth upon pigeon shooting, intent, dodging his lead about searching for some mark. "I'm not going to shoot until I see something to shoot at. There. I see something!" And he aimed his musket, fired, and a guerilla dropped to the ground, shot through the heart.

But notwithstanding the gallant conduct of our boys, they were overpowered by numbers and forced to retreat, leaving the Sergeant Rowe and Hood, killed. The prisoners were as follows: Privates Larkins and Conroy, of Co. A, and Sheridan, Fred Smith, Van Duzer and Davidson, of Co. B, 50th Ill.

Two of the 58th escaped in gallant style. The officer commanding the guerillas, rode up to our men as they were standing where they had dismounted and spot. Young Tiffin, the lad mentioned as firing "after he saw something to fire at," thinking this was a hint for him, said he "couldn't see it," dropped his rifle and shot the rebel, killing the officer, then made some tall walking into the timber and escaped, although fired upon by the rebels several times. This example was followed by Skinner, of company B, another lad of only fifteen, he also bringing down his man—it being proverbial that the rebels can fire but little for the rebel surgeons to do, when they get a chance to shoot—and making good his escape. Of our men, the 50th lost, of the two above, three others of the 58th joined in, the entire five succeeding, as by a concert, in rescuing the Union lines that night in safety.

It may be remarked of Tiffin, that before shooting the rebel officer, and after being threatened by him with hanging, his mother did not desert him, and he retorted that, "The rebels had better not be too lavish in the use of ropes, as the Union men, could also have need of all they had in their country in hanging up guerillas." In a lad of sixteen this was not expected. Tiffin made himself quite a hero by killing two rebels and making such a speech on the occasion of his first engagement, and he is now in his regiment, ready to do further service for his country.

After intelligence of the disaster which had befallen his men, Capt. Lynch, at Mayfield, sent out Lieut. Murphy and forty of the 58th mounted on horses and mules, loaned for the week. Union men of the vicinity, with orders to bring back the prisoners at all hazards, even if they had to shoot every secesh they met on the road. This was the immediate cause of the attack on the 58th. The detachment was attacked by twelve as being prowling about the neighborhood, threatening to burn the houses of loyal citizens, and generally raising cain, making mischief generally. They had proceeded some seventeen miles from Mayfield when they were suddenly brought to a halt by a volley fired upon them from the underbrush at the roadside. The Sergeant ordered a halt, and the men to dismount from their animals and return the fire. This was performed. Hood, however, being used to horseback fighting, preferred to remain mounted, and was shot and instantly killed, falling from his horse, pierced by a bullet, at the roadside. Sergeant Rowe, meanwhile, had received a ball through the hip, crushing the thigh bone and inflicting what is supposed to be a mortal wound. After he had got down from his horse, however, and while enduring almost mortal agony, he saw a young private of the 58th, named Tiffin, standing near him as though hesitating whether to shoot or run. The Sergeant cried out: "Fire upon the scoundrels! Why don't you fire?" The boy answered, coolly as a youth upon pigeon shooting, intent, dodging his lead about searching for some mark. "I'm not going to shoot until I see something to shoot at. There. I see something!" And he aimed his musket, fired, and a guerilla dropped to the ground, shot through the heart.

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Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 186[illegible]

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Chicago Post Office.

LADIES' LIST.

[illegible]

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

[illegible]

Initials.

Persons wishing drop letters advertised must affix a three cent stamp.

Office open from 1st of April to 1st of November from 7 a. m. till 8 p. m. From November 1st till April 1st, from 8 a. m. till 8 p. m. and on Sundays from 8:30 a. m. to 10:15 a. m.

J. L. SCRIPPS, P. M.

Copartnership.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

W. M. ROSS, of the late firm of W. M. Ross & Co., and CHARLES GOSSAGE, of the city of New York, have this day formed a Copartnership for the purpose of transacting a general Wholesale and Retail DRY GOODS BUSINESS, FOR CASH, under the firm name and style of ROSS & GOSSAGE, on the premises lately occupied by W. M. Ross & Co., 167 and 169 Lake street.

Chicago, Jan. 15, 1864. CHARLES GOSSAGE.

ROSS & GOSSAGE,

Successors to the late Firm of

WM. M. ROSS & CO.

167 and 169 Lake Street,

Will offer for the next few weeks great inducements to buyers of Dry Goods, in a

CHEAP LOT

OF

Plaid Poplins,
Plaid Valencias,
Plain French Poplins,
Plain French Merinos.

A RICH ASSORTMENT OF Colored & Black Moire Antiques,

Plain and Fancy Silks,
Plain Black Silks,
Cloths and Cassimeres,
Flannels, Blankets, etc.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.

Our entire Stock of

WINTER CLOAKS & SHAWLS

We offer at a Great Reduction to Close.

A lot of EMBROIDERIES, LACES AND FANCY ARTICLES at HALF THE ORIGINAL PRICE.

ROSS & GOSSAGE, 167 and 169 Lake street.

NOTICE.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of WELLING, COFFIN & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation. [illegible]

CHARLES H. WELLING, LEMUEL COFFIN, JOSEPH B. ALTEMUS.

Philadelphia, December 31, 1863.

CHARLES H. WELLING has associated with him Mr. CHARLES S. LOTHROP, and will continue the DRY GOODS COMMISSION BUSINESS, at Nos. 18, 185 and 186 Duane street, under the style of CHARLES H. WELLING & CO.

New York, January 1, 1864.

[illegible] ... DRY GOODS COMMISSION BUSINESS in Philadelphia, [illegible]

LEMUEL COFFIN, JOSEPH B. ALTEMUS.

Philadelphia, January 1, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of PETTITT & SMITH, for the purpose of carrying on a [illegible] Commission business. [illegible] PETTITT, [illegible] SMITH.

Chicago, Dec. 11, 1863.

PETTITT & SMITH, (Successors to T. M. Furlay & Co.) FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible] Water street, corner of State, Chicago.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Adolphus Jaeger, Ferdinand Jaeger and Emil Jaeger, under the firm name and style of A. JAEGER & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent, Adolphus Jaeger having withdrawn. Ferdinand and Emil Jaeger only are authorized to collect accounts due said firm.

ADOLPHUS JAEGER, FERDINAND JAEGER, EMIL JAEGER.

F. & E. JAEGER,

Successors to A. Jaeger & Co., Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

Crockery, China and Glassware,

103 Lake-St., Chicago, Ill.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of WILLIAM H. LOVEJOY & CO. of Chicago, for the transaction of the Wholesale Clothing business, and have taken Chambers Nos. [illegible] Lake street.

WILLIAM H. LOVEJOY & CO., Boston. [illegible] LOVEJOY, [illegible] S. NOURSE, Chicago.

Banking and Exchange.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO,

SOUTH-WEST COR. LAKE AND CLARK STS.

CAPITAL PAID IN, - - $300,000.

E. E. BRAINTED, Cashier. [illegible], President.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the "BANK OF AMERICA," heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office in Springfield, [illegible]

R. W. [illegible], Cashier.

Commission Merchants

CONVERSE & KENNETT, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. [illegible] Magazine street, New Orleans, La. [illegible]

JOHN S. ROBERTS & SON, (J. S. R., late of Cheeseman & Roberts,) PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 40 Water street, New York. [illegible]

R. V. MONTAGUE & CO., No. 5 Washington St., Vicksburg, Commission and Forwarding Merchants. [illegible] Memphis.

DAVID STUART & CO. AMERICAN Produce Commission Merchants, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

Advances made on consignments to our address, by WM. AITCHISON, Jr., 152 South Water-st., Chicago. [illegible] J. & J. Stuart & Co., Bankers, New York. [illegible] Philadelphia.

GRIFFIN BROS., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 5 Pomeroy Building. EDGAR P. GRIFFIN. AUGUSTUS GRIFFIN.

Drugs and Chemicals.

J. H. REED & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

146 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

ALSO, DEAL LARGELY IN Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Glassware, Burning Oils, Kerosene, Soapmakers' Stock, Manufacturers' Goods, &c., Which we offer at prices favorable to Western Merchants and Manufacturers.

J. H. REED, 124 Pearl street, N. Y. [illegible], Chicago.

Lead and Oil Works.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS.

E. W. BLATCHFORD, PROPRIETOR, [illegible] Clinton and Fulton Sts., MANUFACTURE

Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Bar Lead, LINSEED OIL AND OIL CAKE.

[illegible] BOILED LINSEED OIL. [illegible] TERMS CASH. E. W. BLATCHFORD, Chicago, Ill.

Printing Office for Sale.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY A PRINTING OFFICE CHEAP. [illegible] RICHARDSON, Box 1586, Milan, [illegible]

Architecture.

ARCHITECTURE—J. F. L[illegible] [illegible]

Express Lines.

GREAT WESTERN DESPATCH.

A FAST FREIGHT LINE FROM NEW YORK AND BOSTON TO All Points in the West AT REGULAR RAIL ROAD RATES.

[illegible]

Great Western Despatch Freight is shipped via [illegible] Railway, Lake Shore and M. S. & N. I. Railroad WITH ONLY ONE TRANSFER

[illegible] L. FOWLER, Agent, [illegible] Lake street, Chicago.

State Map of Illinois.

NEW STATE MAP OF ILLINOIS. [illegible] New Township and Sectional Map of Illinois. [illegible]

Agents Wanted.

$60 A MONTH.—We want [illegible]

Cough Candy.

TRY IT.

SANFORD'S

VEGETABLE

COUGH CANDY.

Has no equal for relief of Coughs, Colds, and all Throat and Lung Diseases. For sale by Druggists and Dealers generally throughout the country.

C. W. SANFORD,

179 Randolph Street, Chicago.

Lallemand's Specific.

USE LALLEMAND'S SPECIFIC.

LALLEMAND'S SPECIFIC will not cure all diseases. It will cure

Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia.

Hundreds have certified to this fact.

For Sale by all Druggists. Price, One Dollar per Bottle.

J. H. BLOOD, Sole Agent, 34 North Fifth street, St. Louis. J. H. REED & CO., Agents for Chicago.

Business Cards.

MILLER & LEWIS, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law. Office 84 Washington street, Chicago, Illinois. HENRY G. MILLER. HIRAM L. LEWIS.

CHARCOAL DEPOT, CORNER OF OHIO & LASALLE-STS. The only business of the kind in Chicago. Orders will be promptly attended to at the Depot, corner of Ohio and Lasalle-sts. GEORGE OERTEL & CO.

Storage.

NOTICE. From and after Monday, The 25th inst., grain will be stored at our Elevators until

The First Day of May Next,

At the rate of Two Cents per Bushel, excepting New Corn, upon which will be charged [illegible] STEEL & TAYLOR.

Coventry Ruffling.

COVENTRY FRILLING OR RUFFLING, In all widths.

This frilling is made in continuous lengths of 12 yards, like a ribbon, on one edge is a running thread by which it can be drawn to any required fullness. It is the most durable and beautiful ruffling made. Imported and for sale by SUTTON & BURKITT, 41 and 43 Lasalle street.

Albums.

HEADQUARTERS FOR ALBUMS, E. B. APPLEBY'S, 134 South Clark Street. Don't buy till you see his stock.

Flour.

TEN TONS OF CHOICE NEW York BUCKWHEAT FLOUR For Sale Cheap at 15 North Canal street. Also Flour and Feed of all kinds. Post Office Drawer 6352. G. A. SMITH.

Educational.

IDLEWILD. MRS. N. P. WILLIS [illegible] Moodna, Orange County, N. Y.

Money to Loan.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE.—We are constantly prepared to negotiate loans upon real estate in this city for a term of years, at the lowest current rates. [illegible]

Iron and Machinery.

CLEVELAND IRON AND NAIL COMPANY.—[illegible] IRON AND NAILS. [illegible] Cleveland, Ohio.

New Publications.

IMPORTANT FACTS.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN

Was never so popular, or so well appreciated either at home or abroad as he is to-day. Our own people are urging and "foreign powers" are recommending him as best fitted and most suitable Candidate for

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

Before it is finally decided upon who shall be the next Candidate, and certainly before another election, the people owe it to themselves and

To Their Country

that they make themselves much better acquainted with his early life and history than they now are.

TO DO THIS They have only to read

THE PIONEER BOY,

AND HOW HE BECAME PRESIDENT.

Price $1.00.

This is an authorized and reliable biography of this great man, giving his true history from boyhood up to the time he was elected

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

It is for sale by all Booksellers throughout the country, or sent by mail, on receipt of $1.00 by

Walker, Wise & Co., PUBLISHERS, 245 Washington Street, Boston.

Agents wanted in every town in the United States to sell this great book. It can be sold in immense quantities by energetic men. Apply by letter at once.

BASSINI'S ART OF SINGING. An Analytical, Physiological and Practical System for THE CULTIVATION OF THE VOICE.

By CARLO BASSINI. Edited by R. Storrs Willis. This work is one of the greatest excellence. [illegible]

For Soprano Voice, Complete, [illegible] Abridged, [illegible]

For Tenor Voice, [illegible]

Mailed, post-paid, on receipt of the price. Published by OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

Notice to Shippers.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF TALLOW, LARD, BACON, PORK, BEEF, AND General Western Produce.

The undersigned pay PARTICULAR ATTENTION to the sale of the above articles, and Consignments sent to them will be PROMPTLY DISPOSED OF AND QUICK RETURNS MADE.

On very advantageous terms. We issue a WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT of the above articles, which we mail GRATIS to those sending their address to ABRAM KNIGHT & SONS, 32 Water Street, N. Y. City.

HOGS, HOGS, HOGS!

The undersigned would inform their customers and all persons shipping to this market, that they have increased facilities this season for handling

LIVE AND DRESSED HOGS!

We will give our personal attention to all sales, and will guarantee the HIGHEST PRICES AND PROMPT RETURNS. BATES, STONE & CO.

Illinois Farm Lands.

RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.

The subscribers offer for sale on very favorable terms, twelve improved farms, varying in size from 125 to 380 acres, together with timber and unimproved prairie and bottom land, all lying within from one to six miles of the city of Lacon, Marshall County. [illegible]

These farms, or any of them, will be sold on very favorable terms of payment, and offer unusual inducements to persons wishing safe and profitable investments, or to any one wishing an improved farm ready for immediate occupancy. [illegible] For further particulars apply to FISHER & SONS, Lacon, Ill., or FISHER & CHAPIN, Boston, Mass.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OFFERS FOR SALE ONE MILLION ACRES OF Superior Farming Lands, At from $8 to $12 per acre,

In tracts of forty acres and upwards, for cash or on credit, adjacent to its line of Railroad, which is 704 miles in length, extending from Chicago, on Lake Michigan, and Dunleith, in the Northwest, to Cairo, in the extreme southern part of the State.

ILLINOIS.

Extending 380 miles from North to South, Illinois has all the diversity of climate to be found between Massachusetts and Virginia, and varieties of soil adapted to the products of New England and those of the Middle States. [illegible]

The Farms Offered for Sale

[illegible]

Grain and Stock Raising.

[illegible]

Hemp, Flax and Tobacco.

Hemp and flax can be produced of as good quality as any grown in Europe. [illegible]

Fruit.

The central and southern parts of the State are peculiarly adapted to fruit raising; and peaches, pears and strawberries, together with early vegetables, are sent to Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati, as well as other markets, and always command a ready sale.

Coal and Minerals.

The immense coal deposits of Illinois are worked at different points near the Railroad, and the great resources of the State in iron, lead, zinc, limestone, potters' clay, etc., etc., as yet barely touched, will eventually be the source of great wealth.

Lumber

is purchased at a low price in Chicago—lower than in any other great market of the United States—and there are a large number of saw mills erected near the line of the Railroad in the Southern part of the State, so that there is no difficulty in procuring building materials, and at prices lower than in almost any other part of the country.

To Actual Settlers

[illegible]

Prices and Terms of Payment.

[illegible]

The same farm may be purchased for $320 in cash.

Full information on all points, together with maps, showing the exact location of the lands, will be furnished on application in person or by letter to LAND COMMISSIONER, Illinois Central R. R. Co., Chicago, Ill.

Book Binders.

DEAN & SMEAL, Blank Book Manufacturers AND BOOK BINDERS. [illegible] 158 LAKE STREET, Up Stairs.

Sewing Machines.

SEWING MACHINES FOR SALE.—[illegible]

Dr. Sweet's Liniment.

★ ★ ★

DR. SWEET'S Infallible Liniment. THE GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY, FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

[illegible]

Every Horse Owner should have this remedy at hand, [illegible]

CAUTION.

To avoid imposition, observe the Signature and Likeness of Dr. Stephen Sweet on every label, and also "Stephen Sweet's Infallible Liniment" blown in the glass of each bottle, without which none are genuine.

RICHARDSON & CO., Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct. For sale by LORD & SMITH, General Western Agents, [illegible] Lake street, Chicago, and by dealers everywhere.

Roback's Bitters.

GREENBACKS are GOOD BUT ROBACK'S are BETTER

ROBACK'S ROBACK'S ROBACK'S STOMACH STOMACH STOMACH BITTERS

ROBACK'S STOMACH BITTERS, Sold everywhere, an[illegible]

Sold at Wholesale by FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, [illegible] LORD & SMITH, SMITH & DWYER, BURNHAM & SMITH, J. H. REED & CO., [illegible] SCOVILLE, [illegible] BLISS & SHARPE, WRIGHT & FRENCH, [illegible] Buren and State street, and by Druggists generally.

Dr. C. W. ROBACK, Prop., Cincinnati.

C. A. COOK, Chicago, General Agent, Office 24 & 26 Market street, Lind's Block.

Insoluble Cement.

GREAT DISCOVERY! USEFUL AND VALUABLE DISCOVERY! HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT!

Applicable to the Useful Arts. Is of more general practical utility than any invention now before the public. It has been thoroughly tested during the last two years by practical men, and pronounced by all to be Superior to Any Adhesive Preparation known.

A new thing. Hilton's Insoluble Cement Is a new thing, and the result of years of study; its combination is on SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES, [illegible]

Its Combination. [illegible]

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers. BOOT and SHOE Manufacturers, using Machines, will find it the best article known for Cementing the Channels, as it works without delay, [illegible]

Jewelers. JEWELERS Will find it sufficiently adhesive for their use, as has been proved.

Families. It is especially adapted to Leather, And we claim as an especial merit, that it sticks Patches and Linings to Boots and Shoes sufficiently strong without stitching.

It is a Liquid. IT IS THE ONLY LIQUID CEMENT Extant that is a sure thing for mending FURNITURE, CROCKERY, TOYS, BONE, IVORY, And articles of Household use.

Remember. REMEMBER. Hilton's Insoluble Cement Is in a liquid form, and as easily applied as paste. Hilton's Insoluble Cement Is insoluble in water or oil. Hilton's Insoluble Cement Adheres oily substances.

Supplied in Family or Manufacturers' Packages, from 2 ounces to 100 pounds.

Finis. HILTON BROS. & CO., Proprietors, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Sold by LORD & SMITH, Wholesale Druggists, [illegible] Lake street, Chicago, Ill., General Western Agents, to whom all orders may be addressed.

Medicinal.

LALLEMAND'S RHEUMATISM, Gout and Neuralgia SPECIFIC.

J. H. REED & CO., Wholesale Druggists, NO. 146 LAKE STREET, Agents for Chicago.

FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY. Price $1.00 per Bottle.

ASTHMA CURED—Relief guaranteed in ten minutes, and a permanent cure effected by the use of [illegible] Asthma Cure. [illegible] Price $1 [illegible] address, by S. C. UPHAM, [illegible] South Eighth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Circulars sent free.

Varnish.

NORTHWESTERN VARNISH MANUFACTURING COMPANY. Office 222 Lake Street, up stairs. [illegible]

Plumbing Materials.

PLUMBING MATERIALS—Wholesale and Retail. [illegible]

To Contractors

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES. [illegible]

M. R. SMALL, Lt. Colonel and Commissary of Subsistence.

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES. CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., January 15, 1864. [illegible]

JAMES A. EKIN, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE. CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON DEPOT, [illegible]

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL KINDS. Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co., 172 LAKE ST., CHICAGO.

Life Insurance.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. of New York, [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.
MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1864.

THE CITY.

INQUEST.—On Saturday the Coroner received notification of the death of a man at Black Oak Grove, under circumstances considered suspicious. An inquest will be held on Monday morning.

ERRING WOMEN'S REFUGE.—Dr. Tiffany delivers a lecture on Tuesday evening next for the benefit of the above institution, his subject being "Women of the Reformation." This is the third lecture of the course, and will be doubtlessly as well attended as any of the series.

PERSONAL.—Captain Wm. H. Bolton, of the celebrated Chicago Battery bearing his name, arrived here on Saturday morning on special business connected with the 17th Army Corps, Major General McPherson, now at Vicksburg. The health of Captain Bolton's command is excellent. Every man has re-enlisted for the war.

THE PEST HOUSE.—The Board of Police at its meeting on Friday afternoon, passed an order directing Health Officer Perry to make such arrangements, either for enlarging the pest house, or improving its internal arrangement, as shall be necessary to the proper treatment of small-pox patients.

WOUNDED.—In speaking of the loss of officers of the 8th Illinois cavalry, at the battle of Beverly Ford, our notice stated that Major Forsyth was slightly wounded, which was an error, as he was severely wounded, a Minie ball passing through his thigh, disabling him from service for four months.

HALL THIEVES.—On Friday evening two valuable overcoats were taken from the hall of a boarding house, No. 109 Michigan avenue, while the owners were at supper. This should act as a warning to householders, to protect themselves from similar losses from this class of the "light fingered fraternity."

MORALITY OF THE CITY.—The City Bridewell now contains only seventy-six inmates, a less number than has graced its hallowed precincts at any time during the past eight months. The decrease is probably attributable to the fact that the almost nightly visits of the police to houses of prostitution have been for some days suspended.

FINED.—The proprietors of Ulich's Hotel came to blows in a dispute recently upon the right of one to discharge a servant without the consent of the other, the upshot of which was a [illegible] fined [illegible] guilty. It was a small affair.

FOUND DEAD.—William McGeorge, occupying apartments on the corner of Clark and Ontario streets, was found dead in his room, on the 17th instant. No inquest was held, but there was little doubt that he died in an apoplectic fit. Deceased was most respectably connected in this city, and was formerly the war correspondent of the New York *Herald*.

WASHINGTONIAN HOME.—A meeting of the Directors and Ladies' Committee of this institution will be held on Monday, 25th inst., at 3 o'clock p. m., at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association.

A full attendance is requested, as business of importance will come before the meeting.

DESTITUTION IN CHICAGO.—A case was reported on Friday last to the County Agent, of a woman residing near the corner of Clark and Harrison streets, who had been for *three days* without food; she was not possessed of a cent, nor of a rag of clothing which could be pawned. There are very many cases of equally utter destitution in the city, notwithstanding the efforts made to relieve the poor.

AN ACCESSION TO THE HOUSEHOLD.—J. Delos Wilson, the well known Wood and Coal dealer, residing near the corner of Harrison and Rucker streets, found a baby on his door step on Saturday morning. Of course he was puzzled what to do with it, and of course had not the most distant idea of providing for the little waif, not having a wet nurse in his establishment. He carried it to the Home of the Friendless.

THE HUDSON DEFALCATION.—A slight error crept into our account of the mercantile rating of Tredwell & Co., in Bradstreet's commercial circular. An inspection of his lists shows the rating to be "B C," indicating in the country key a firm of moderate means; the firm has "enjoyed a good reputation for several years past, and Bradstreet would perhaps have been perfectly justified in rating their standing as "B B" as stated.

BATTERY I, 2D ILL. ART.—A recruiting officer from Battery I, 2d Illinois Artillery, has located in Court House Square, and will receive enlistments in this favorite organization. This battery has won for itself no inconsiderable credit in several hotly contested engagements, and was particularly conspicuous at the battles of Perryville, Chickamauga and Chattanooga. They need thirty men. Recruits will receive the usual city and county bounties.

ABSCONDED.—Master Willie, who has been for some time one of the main attractions at Robinson & Howes' Circus, was yesterday morning found among the missing. On examination it was found that he had confiscated a large portion of Mr. Robinson's wardrobe, and no doubt taken it with him. Capt. Nelson was notified of the escape, and last night received news of his whereabouts. He immediately telegraphed to La Crosse, where he will be arrested and brought to this city for trial.

THE LAKE TUNNEL.—It is instructive to reflect on the intimate connection existing between all earthly things, and the way in which a slight hitch in one department of industry will affect scores of other trades and processes. The work on the lake tunnel would have been commenced a day or two after New Years, but that the storm blockaded the railroads and thus prevented the cylinders from being brought here from Pittsburg. That difficulty removed, the engineers struck, and of course the cylinders are still at Pittsburg, where they will remain until the railroad difficulty is adjusted and the cars resume their running. The tunnel hangs fire, but not from any fault of the contractors.

HORRIBLE DEATH.—About three weeks ago Assistant Health Officer Edwards was called upon by a young man to visit a medical student, who was lying ill of small pox, on North Clark street. Mr. Edwards visited the house, and found the patient almost dead from bleeding. He was delirious, and during the absence of his friend and fellow student, had taken his jack-knife and cut his own throat in a terrible manner, besides stabbing himself three or four times in the ribs. He died almost immediately. His friend admitted that he had taken the disease from the *dissecting table*, the body of a person who had died of small pox having been brought to the college for the purpose of study.

IMPORTANT MILITARY CHANGES.—A gentleman connected with the Memphis press informs us that Brigadier General J. D. Webster has been relieved of the superintendency of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, and appointed Chief of Staff to Major General Sherman.

We learn also that Major General Hurlbut is relieved, and that Major General L. M. Smith, an officer of the regular army, is appointed to the command of the District in his stead. Brigadier General Veatch, commandant of the Post, is also relieved by General Buckland. This is the report brought from Memphis, but it is not yet confirmed by our correspondents, and we do not give it full credence.

AN ALIEN'S COURAGE.—If we are to judge the course of exempted aliens generally by the cases which now and then come to light, their "non-draftability" will not be much loss to the government. Charles Gilbert, a freight conductor on the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad, one of the above class, was properly dismissed by his employers for claiming exemption from the draft, and has to seek a situation as an expressman. Being at the Northwestern Depot, on Friday, he was taunted by a one-armed Irishman with the fact. Gilbert essayed to fight in defense of his honor, but despite his infirmity, the "Son of Erin" seemed to be perfectly able to defend himself, and not until officer Bellinger spoiled his enjoyment by arresting the twain.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.—A melancholy accident occurred on Thursday, January 14th, unfortunately resulting fatally. On the day in question a man named William Neuman, residing on Clybourne avenue near Larrabee street, took his revolver into the yard at the back of his residence for the purpose of discharging it; three barrels being loaded. He fired two without difficulty, but after some trouble gave it to his brother, Charles, who thought he might be more successful, for, as he remarked, "he was an old soldier." Unfortunately, however, the weapon exploded in his hands, the bullet taking effect in William's right thigh and passing down to his knee. Medical aid was summoned and Dr. Fracht attending, extracted the bullet, leaving the patient in a very weak condition. After lying some days symptoms were noticed of stiffness in the wounded man's knee and Dr. Patterson was sent for. Despite all skill and attention the deceased expired last Thursday morning, being attacked by tetanus or lock jaw. An inquest was held on Saturday morning by Dr. Wagner, and a verdict of accidental death was returned. The deceased was a Prussian by birth, having only resided in Chicago some two years. He was a married man and his brother boarded with him. Both were employed at Smith's distillery.

A FREIGHT CAR DIRECT FROM BOSTON WITHOUT CHANGE.—Scores of railroad men have visited the freight car now at the Michigan Central depot, which has performed the entire distance from Boston to Chicago upon its own wheels—the first time the feat was ever performed. In making the trip, the car passed over the Vermont Central (4 feet 8½ gauge) to Ogdensburgh; thence ferried across the river, taking the six feet gauge to Sarnia, crossed the river to Port Huron and collapsed again to the narrow gauge over the Grand Trunk and Michigan Central to this city. The success of this trip demonstrates that [illegible] all that is desired [illegible]. In this invention the wheels are movable upon the axle, and attached to each wheel is a sleeve through which the axle passes, so readily adjusted, that [illegible] C. D. Tisdale, March 20, 1863. We understand the [illegible] to this city, intending to return to Boston [illegible] over this or some more difficult route [illegible].

CAMP DOUGLAS HOSPITALS.

Supplies to the Federal and Prisoners' Hospitals Compared.

NEW HOSPITAL BUILDINGS, &c.

Characteristic of its editors, and in keeping with the demands of its Southern owners, the rebel organ on Randolph street has frequently attacked the Commanding Officer at Camp Douglas, charging him and the Government with inhuman treatment of the prisoners of war—stating that their barracks and hospitals are not fit for occupancy by men, as are cattle or coal sheds—that they are poorly clad, and that their rations are of the cheapest and meanest order, and very scanty at that.

Through the kindness of Arvin F. Whelan, Surgeon 1st Mich. Sharpshooters, Post Surgeon, we are enabled to give the following copy of his sworn statement, which is forwarded to the Department. Letters to the same effect have been published in the rebel organ, purporting to be written at various points South, by escaped or released rebel prisoners—but which were undoubtedly written in the *Times'* office. Those who are at all conversant with the management of affairs at Camp Douglas, need not be told that these statements are entirely without foundation.

Major E. D. Kitts, Staff Surgeon of Gen. Grant, and Medical Inspector for the Military Division of the Mississippi, has been on a tour of inspection through all the hospitals north of the Ohio. He carefully inspected all the hospitals at Camp Douglas last week, and expressed himself more than satisfied with the management. The hospitals are all clean, well ventilated, comfortably warmed, and everything done that can be for the comfort of the patients, in the Federal and prisoners hospitals.

The following is the monthly statement of articles issued by the Government, and those purchased with the Hospital Fund, during the month of December to each of the Federal soldiers and the prisoners of war in Hospitals:

COMMISSARY ISSUES.

Supplies.	Federals.	Prisoners.
Pork, pounds	535	1800
Fresh beef, pounds	2200	6950
Flour, pounds	2875	8095
Beans, pounds	188	370
Rice, pounds	108	180
Coffee, pounds	230	370
Tea, pounds	12	22
Sugar, pounds	345	695
Vinegar, quarts	98	80
Adamant candles, pounds	68	118¾
Soap, pounds	135¾	875
Salt, pounds	15	112¾
Pepper, pounds	2	4
Molasses, gallons	3	8¾
Potatoes, pounds	1981¼	2669¾
Total values	$432.94	$1,023.12

ARTICLES PURCHASED.

Goods.	Federals.	Prisoners.
Butter, pounds	299¾	588
Dried apples, pounds	110	233
Crushed sugar, pounds	15	50
Cabbages, No	48	144
Soda, pounds	20	100
Beets, bushels	3	5
Onions, bushels	7	8
Matches, dozen	6	6
Chickens	12	24
Dried peaches, pounds	64	64
Kerosene oil, gallons	5	9
Fish, pounds	334	500
Milk, gallons	300	389
Dried cherries, pounds	85	....
Mackeral, pounds	55	....
Eggs, dozens	100	....
Crackers, pounds	....	30
Cheese, pounds	....	45¾
Total values	$368.50	$402.53

Verily, this does not look much like "starving" them. It will be noticed that the sick rebels have the same articles of the same quality and price as that supplied to our own sick. Now a word as to the clothing furnished them:

Since September 23d, 1863, there has been issued to the prisoners of war, by Capt. L. C. Rhines, Commissary of Prisoners, the following articles of clothing:

No. of articles.	Value ⅌ pair.	Total value.
2,750 blankets	$2.60	$6,900.00
1,7?? trowsers	3.55	6,125.70
1,750 jackets	1.95	3,583.75
2,475 shirts	95	2,313.25
3,??? shoes	2.09	3,312.65
2,?48 socks	32	847.72
Total value		$23,223.87

Besides the clothing above named, the Commissary has received from prisoners' friends, examined, and delivered to them fully as much more. Unless they were stark naked and entirely destitute when they came here, they must be tolerably well clothed now.

NEW HOSPITAL BUILDINGS.

Dr. Whelan, Post Surgeon, has planned one of the most complete and commodious hospital buildings in the West, the frame of which is already up, and which will probably be completed by the middle of February, if the weather be favorable. The building is 142 by 28, two stories high, each story being 13½ feet. It will accommodate 200 patients, and allow 1,000 cubic feet of pure air for each man. It will be surrounded by a verandah—to protect the buildings from the sun and weather. This hospital will embrace all the modern improvements found in the best of the country.

Our reporter took especial pains to question the sick in both the Federal and the prisoners' hospitals as to their treatment, and they universally expressed themselves perfectly satisfied, stating that more could not be done for their comfort than is done by Dr. Whelan and his competent assistants.

The barracks are nearly all full, and we understand that 2,700 more prisoners are expected soon to arrive; which will render them somewhat crowded for a few days. Measures have been taken for the speedy erection of several hundred feet more of barracks. The prisoners have understood from some source that the Commissioners are shortly to arrive to decide upon releasing such as are sick of the rebellion, and willing to take the oath of allegiance. One whose business brings him in contact with the prisoners daily, states there are upwards of 3,000 who would gladly take the oath and turn their backs upon the ill-fated rebellion.

At last the walk around the top of the fence is completed, and mounted with pickets, who give the camp very much the appearance of a prison enclosure.

There have been no attempts to escape of late, and everything is extremely quiet—the prisoners having become satisfied at last, that any attempts to escape are futile.

CRYSTAL LAKE.

A Trip to the Scene—The Ice Houses—Cutting and Storing—Quality of the Ice.

We yesterday availed ourselves of an invitation, tendered us by James P. Smith, Esq., Superintendent of the Chicago Ice Company, to make a tour of inspection through the works of the company, at Crystal Lake, McHenry county, where it is now actively engaged in storing away the famous Crystal Lake Ice. In company with several of the Directors, and a select party, we made our way to the Northwestern Railway depot, where we embarked on a special train about half-past nine a. m., and in a few minutes left the tall chimneys and spires of the city far behind. Good time was made until within a short distance of the Fox Valley crossing, where we overtook the morning express, which had broken down, in consequence of part of the locomotive gearing having given way. Here we remained a short time, when, having changed engines, again sped on our way to Crystal Lake, arriving there about half past eleven.

THE LAKE.

Crystal Lake is a small body of water, situated in McHenry county, forty-three miles from this city. It lies in a delightful vale, and on its banks and in the immediate neighborhood are beautiful groves, where the pic-nic loving portion of the community are wont to go in the summer time and drive dull care away. At the present time its appearance is rather desolate, and were it not for the bustle and commotion, caused by over a hundred men now engaged in cutting and storing ice, and the merry laughter of the skaters from the neighboring village of the same name, one would think he were traveling in the unexplored regions of the Northwest. The water of this lake is distinguished for its unequal clearness and power of reflection. At the depth of twenty feet the little fishes gently swimming along, and the small shells at the bottom, can plainly be seen, while in the middle of summer it is very cold. It is supposed to be fed from springs, which are thought to rise at "clam point," a narrow point of land jutting out on the north side, as frequent attempts have here been made to fathom its depth, but without success.

THE ICE HOUSE.

The Chicago Ice Company was incorporated last February, and in the course of the past summer, purchased a tract of forty acres, bounded in part by the Lake. Here extensive improvements have been erected, and a railway has been laid down from the Lake to Crystal Lake Station, a distance of three miles. Early in December the erection of a mammoth ice house was determined upon, and workmen were immediately employed and the building commenced. A trench six feet deep, three feet wide, and extending round the proposed size of the building, was dug. In this trench two rows of "studs," thirty feet in height, were placed, two feet apart; these were then boarded up, and the open space between filled in with tan bark. This warehouse measures 145 feet in length by 240 feet in width, and to the peak of the roof is about 42 feet in height, the whole is constructed in a very substantial manner. For convenience in storing and the better preservation of the ice, it is subdivided into six divisions, each measuring 40 to 145 feet. These divisions will each have its own roof, built in gable style. The capacity of the whole structure is 25,000 tons—a quantity sufficient to meet the wants of city consumers for eighteen months. After being filled, 60 tons of hay will be spread over the ice, in a layer some two feet thick, as a preventive against heat. The roof is not yet placed in position, but will be as soon as the crop is all secured.

This mammoth ice house will contain four hundred thousand feet of lumber and three hundred and fifty thousand shingles.

Between the front of the building, (which extends back within about forty feet of the Lake,) and the railroad track is a platform three stories in height, eleven feet in width and extending the entire length of the front, while on the north side is an inclined plane, reaching from the uppermost story of the platform to the ground, within a few feet of the edge of the Lake. From the first and second stories of the platform are two other inclined planes at an opposite angle, intersecting the one first mentioned at equi-distant points. Along the first plane runs a "shute," through which the ice is drawn up by horse power, while the other planes are used for the purpose of "shuting" the ice into the lower galleries, to facilitate the storing as it advances.

CUTTING AND STORING.

The mode of cutting and storing, as used here, shows plainly the immense gain obtained by a sub-division of labor, where every man has his task assigned. About a quarter of a mile out in the lake, where the best ice is found, [illegible] men are busily employed in plowing the ice. The plows used make parallel furrows, about two feet apart. These are crossed at right angles by other furrows, at the same distance apart, thus giving the ice the appearance of a huge checker board. The ice is then sawed into cakes about twenty feet [illegible] square; these are then rafted to the mouth of the [illegible] channel through the ice from the ice house to the place of cutting) and then split into smaller [illegible] which are taken to where the "shute" begins. Here they are again subdivided into [illegible] tions about four feet long and two feet wide [illegible] the furrows made by the plow [illegible] the "shute." Each [illegible] the ice [illegible] one of these blocks, [illegible] a toggle joint to which is attached a [illegible] wooden handle, with which the man affixes to the ice. A boy leads the horse up the plane, and on arriving at the point of intersection with the "shute" to the platform, the hook is withdrawn. Down rushes the block of ice, adding velocity in its headlong career, until it reaches the platform. Here a couple of men armed with a long ice hook guide it, as it slides along, to the entrances in the front of the building. Here it is hurled on to a "run," where it slides down to where the ice is being piled away. Here it is again attached by "ice hooks" and stored in its proper position. In this manner the work goes on, block after block finds its way to its allotted place. Such is the rapidity with which this work is done, that sixteen blocks each weighing about 750 lbs—an aggregate weight of *six tons, are drawn up and stored in a minute*, as was found by actual timing.

The whole working force employed at present in the various departments consists of about one hundred men, including carpenters, ice cutters, towers and packers, and 18 horses.

THE DISCHARGING APPARATUS.

In the front of the building, facing the railroad track, are six openings—one in each division, which will be occupied by an improved "dummy." This "dummy" is fitted with flanged wheels, so as to run on a track across the platform to the railroad cars, and having a patent end board, which being raised, will deposit the blocks of ice in the car, without subjecting it to the usual wear and tear, which is attached to the loading of ice. The "dummy" will be moved up and down by means of a stout rope passing over a windlass and attached to a heavy weight. On lowering the weight the dummy can be raised to any required height, by means of a brake, and after being laden with ice, the dummy descends and the weight ascends. On reaching the track, the dummy is pushed forward to the car, the ice emptied, and the same process is again gone through with until the car receives the necessary amount of ice.

STEAM POWER.

It is the intention of the Superintendent to procure machinery, to be worked by steam power, to do the elevating and discharging next season. Strenuous efforts were made to do so this winter, but the short time allowed for the manufacture of the machinery, together with the difficulty experienced in obtaining the motive power needed, on account of the amount of work with which the various manufactories east and west are crowded, prevented its being done.

THE ICE.

The Crystal Lake Ice has long enjoyed the reputation of being second to none that was ever sold in this city. This year it is in excellent condition—being about twenty-two inches thick. It is entirely colorless, and possesses such a crystaline and transparent appearance, that a portion of it, broken off in the shape of a prism, will reflect the seven primary colors, in a manner not surpassed by the best flint glass. As an experiment, one of the party placed a copy of the TRIBUNE behind a block some two feet thick, and then, standing in front, was able to read the "news" just as well [illegible] looking at it through an ordinary pane of glass.

SUPPLYING THE CITY.

The Company will not directly supply the city consumption, but will furnish the ice at wholesale to the retailers, who will supply families in the various districts—the city having been "districted." To do this, a supply will be brought in every morning by rail, and in case of any accident, or temporary want of transportation, a storehouse will be built in the city, where a week's stock will be constantly kept on hand.

THE RETURN TO THE CITY.

About half-past one o'clock the party took to the cars, and started for the city. During the ride, a sumptuous lunch, provided by "mine host" of the Tremont, was brought to light, and the party, whose appetite was somewhat sharpened by the trip, took to it with a will. After doing justice to the substantials, a basket of "green seal" was brought forth, and, after "a feast of reason and a flow of soul," the party separated, on arriving at the depot, fully satisfied with the day's enjoyment. Too much praise cannot be awarded to James P. Smith, Esq., the Superintendent, and F. H. Smith, Esq., one of the Directors, for their exertions in striving to make the affair pleasant; and to John B. Drake, Esq., of the Tremont, for his attendance to the wants of the inner man.

17th ILLINOIS CAVALRY.

Complete Organization of the Regiment—Sketch of its Field Officers.

The 17th Cavalry, encamped at St. Charles, is now almost full, having in camp and en route to St. Charles, nearly 1,200 men. It is the last new regiment raised in the State. The War Department authorized Gen. Farnsworth to get it up. A majority of the men were recruited in Northern Illinois, but several companies are from Egypt. The field officers are all experienced men who have been in actual service and seen war in all its shapes, from the hungry bivouac in the mud to the fiery struggling battle. The regiment completed its organization last Friday under the auspices of Adjutant Gen. Fuller, and was mustered into the service of the U. S. by Capt. Pomeroy, Mustering and Disbursing officer in this city.

The regiment will be filled immediately, and it is expected will take the field early in the next campaign.

The following is the Roster of the Field and Staff:

Colonel—John L. Beveridge.
Lieut. Colonel—D. J. Hynes.
1st Major—Hiram Hilliard.
2d Major—L. A. Matlock.
3d Major—F. E. Fisher.
Surgeon—J. K. Crawford.
1st Assistant Surgeon—Robert T. Sill.
2d Assistant Surgeon—A. J. Willing.
Adjutant—Samuel W. Smith.
Quartermaster—Philo P. Judson.
Commissary—John Cotton.

Col. Beveridge's original entry into the service was as Major of the 8th Ill. cavalry on the 18th September, 1861. During their last campaign, and the one in which the cavalry of the army of the Potomac most distinguished itself, he was in command, and the gallant bearing of the regiment in the most trying places is largely attributable to his bravery, discretion and fitness for command. We know of no more deserving or gallant soldier to whom the new regiment could be entrusted.

Lieut. Col. Hynes enlisted into the 8th Ill. cavalry as private in Capt. Medill's company, in Sept. 1861, was elected Second Lieutenant on the organization of the company, was promoted to the Captaincy when Capt. Medill was made Major, which rank he held until he was appointed Lieut. Colonel of the 17th cavalry. He performed considerable duty while in the Potomac army, as aid to Gen. Sumner, and after his death, to Gen. Pleasanton. He was a favorite with both for his promptness, fearlessness, activity and gallant bearing and efficiency as an aid, being equally ready with the sword or pen. In a charge he was always in the front, and in a retreat the hindmost. He never hesitated to expose himself in danger, and ever set an example to his men of coolness and dash. He was born to be a cavalry officer. We feel a pride in the handsome distinction he has won, and in the highly complimentary letters that followed him home, written by his superior officers, as he is one of the TRIBUNE boys, having learned his trade in this office, and enlisted out of it as one of the forty-seven men sent from this establishment to fight for the Union and Liberty.

Major Hilliard was formerly an officer in the 1st Wisconsin Cavalry, and served with it in its glorious campaigns in Arkansas and Missouri, and always with distinction and credit to himself and his profession.

Major Matlock will be remembered as the Chaplain of the 8th Illinois Cavalry, and while in that regiment, was always as popular for his readiness to take part in an engagement, as to deliver an admirable sermon. He was as skilled in the use of carnal weapons, as he was in spiritual.

Major Fisher was formerly a captain in the 9th Illinois Cavalry, and has distinguished himself on many a hard-fought field. He went into the war for the Union in the 1st Wisconsin Infantry, and carried the colors triumphantly in the spirited engagement of that regiment with the enemy at Falling Waters, early in 1861. He was wounded at Gettysburg, but is now recovered, and able to assume his new honors.

The Surgeon, Dr. Crawford, of St. Charles, is considered a most skillful as well as humane physician, and the experience which he has acquired, as Assistant-Surgeon of the 8th Illinois cavalry, will render him invaluable in his new position.

Assistant Surgeon Sill is a graduate of Rush Medical College of this city. His original entry into the service was as Hospital Steward of the 8th Illinois cavalry, in which capacity he served during the active campaigns in Virginia, and has thus acquired an experience which well befits him for his position. Ill health compelled him to resign the Adjutancy of the Eighth, to which he was appointed, and in which he served during the latter part of his connection with that regiment.

Second Assistant Surgeon has also acquired experience as Steward in the 8th Illinois, and is very deserving of his promotion.

Adjutant Smith was formerly Sergeant Major of the 8th Illinois cavalry, and during the varied changes in that office, continued to discharge the entire duties in a manner which reflected upon him the highest credit.

Quartermaster Judson was formerly Commissary Sergeant of the 8th Illinois cavalry, and by the manner in which he has performed the duties of his new position, his genial manners, and the readiness with which it is his pleasure to supply the wants of the regiment, has won for himself hosts of friends. We learn he has been recently appointed a Captain in the Commissary Department; and while we congratulate him upon his promotion, we regret his loss.

Commissary Cotton is a nephew of Gen. Farnsworth, and is esteemed an efficient man.

The line officers of the regiment are all more or less experienced, and were complimented very highly by General Fuller, as were also their respective commands upon their splendid appearance. The General himself is universally popular with the Illinois military, and was cheered repeatedly while on the grounds.

The Birth Day of Robert Burns.

On the 25th day of January, one hundred and five years ago, was born on the banks of the Doon, Robert Burns, the chief of Scottish Poets. Amidst tempest and storm the babe-bard first saw the light upon the morning of that eventful day—fit omen of the storms of misfortune and tempests of obloquy with which his eventful life was accompanied. We do not know that any steps are taken to properly celebrate this interesting anniversary in Chicago. It is eminently befitting that a proper tribute be paid to the memory of him who left so rich a legacy not only to Scotland, but to his race. Whether the universal admiration with which the poetry of Burns is held among the intelligent and cultivated will culminate in public expression or not, there are those who will none the less heartily sing praises to his memory. In every nook and corner of the broad earth, wherever the English language is read, there are lovers of the genial humor and deep sentiment underlying the poetry of Robert Burns, who to-day will drink in foaming bumper to the memory of the peasant bard.

THE ELLSWORTH ZOUAVES.—This fine Company has of late been frequently called upon to sacrifice their time for charitable purposes, which they have always shown a commendable alacrity to perform. It is only a short time since they were called upon to go to Quincy to give a series of exhibition drills for the benefit of the Needle Pickets, a Soldiers' Aid Society there, which they did, resulting in a large pecuniary benefit to the society. They have been steadily perfecting their organization and drill until they have become fully equal to the famous Zouave Cadets of the late lamented Col. Ellsworth.

They have [illegible] called upon to give a further proof of their [illegible] to guard to a large number of the prisoners at Camp Douglas, Rock Island and other military posts, who have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, and have been sworn into the naval service, and will leave the city next Thursday morning in charge of 600 of these men to be delivered on board the receiving ships at New York and Boston. Capt. Harty of the United States naval rendezvous, will accompany the detachment which will be under the command of Major E. L. Brand. The Zouaves meet at their Armory to-night to perfect their final arrangement for leaving.

LIBEL SUIT.—McVicker has commenced a suit for libel against the Chicago *Times* laying his damages at $10,000. The cause of the action is the false and malignant defamation of his theatre [illegible]

YOUNG MEN'S UNION CLUB.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting for the election of officers to serve for this club during the ensuing year was held on Saturday night at their club rooms, on Dearborn street; the President, Col. F. A. Eastman, in the chair.

T. A. Irwin moved that a committee of five members be appointed by the Chairman to appoint office bearers for the ensuing year.

Mr. Gage moved in amendment that a ballot be taken by the members for President, while the committee appoint the minor officers.

This amendment was seconded and carried.

Mr. Gage then moved that Mr. Perkins Bass be elected President for the ensuing year by acclamation.

Mr. U. R. Hawley seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The President named the following members as a committee to appoint officers: S. A. Irwin, W. Church, G. C. F. Holden, E. S. Isham and U. R. Hawley.

The committee then handed in the following names for the other officers for the ensuing year. The nominations we append:

First Vice President—A. C. Hesing.
Second do—G. Himrod.
Secretary—James Miller.
Treasurer—Geo. W. Gage.

The retiring President, Col. Eastman, in introducing Mr. Bass as President for this year, remarked that for the two years, or since the organization of the club, he had been president, he had occupied the chair with much pleasure, but it was with equally pleasurable feelings that he resigned it, for the talented gentleman who had been chosen his successor.

Mr. Bass, the President, upon rising, thanked the members for the high honor they had conferred upon him, and [illegible] that he might be worthy of their confidence. The retiring President had ably filled the office during the growth of the club to a vigorous youth, and he was glad to be able to bear testimony to his work. He was aware that the acceptation involved duties which required some labor and sacrifice of time, but felt that he could not hesitate when he considered the great number of men who not only risked their convenience but their lives also for the protection of him and his family. He was a lover of Freedom, and free institutions, and with equal vehemence he hated oppression and treason and would do all that lay in his power to uphold the glorious Union. But the most that he and the other office bearers of the club could do, would be but little unless they were strengthened and supported by the unanimity of the members. It had been said by some, that we ought not to have a political party, but he, the speaker ridiculed the assertion, when the best men in the country had gone to the battle-field, if the ones at home did not unite together, to support their fighting brethren, they are unworthy to be called men. They must have a party and unite at home to meet the opponents [illegible] organized and united, and to meet them successfully they must also act in unity, and harmoniously.

They were not working for the sake of Chicago, or of the Northwest only, but for the safety of the whole country. But to attempt to achieve this without union and without activity is useless. Many good men have in former times stood aloof from political partizanship, but now they must and they do come nobly forward. Only do this and the end is near. Slaveholders have started the ball and no earthly power can stop it; but now that the war is ending, there must be a great uprising of the people. For the fate of the nation may depend upon those at home in this next year, and it behooves every man to see that there be no lack of duty on his part.

Mr. W. Waughop rose and proposed the following:

Resolved, That the Chicago Young Men's Union Club are unanimous in their determination to attain the re-election of Abraham Lincoln at the coming election.

This resolution received at least half a dozen seconders and was carried amidst great applause.

The Club then adjourned.

THE MENTAL WANTS OF THE ARMY.—As announced in our issue of yesterday, Rev. S. Wells, field agent of the St. Louis branch of the Christian Commission, recently from the Army of the Cumberland, delivered a very interesting lecture, last evening, at the Second Presbyterian Church, on the Mental Wants of the Army. The speaker described in thrilling language the claims, which our brave volunteers have on the benevolent community. There is a great scarcity of Chaplains—there being on an average throughout the service, but one Chaplain to every three regiments; and in the Army of the Mississippi, there is only one Chaplain to five regiments, as was ascertained by the speaker's own investigations. The want of reading matter is greatly felt. The speaker conversed with regiments, that had not seen a newspaper, tract, or heard a sermon preached in a period of nine months. The speaker concluded his address by stating that a branch of the Christian Commission had been established a short time ago, at Cairo, for the benefit of thousands of soldiers, who are constantly passing and repassing that point. As this enterprise would need funds for its support, he requested those favorable to leave their donation with John V. Farwell, Esq., who will see that they are duly forwarded.

THE SOUP HOUSE—DONATIONS.—The lady managers wish to acknowledge the following donations to the Soup House:—One barrel bread and crackers from New England bakery; one barrell crackers from Kendal's; one basket meat from Mackways; Vincient, Tibbals and Share, $1.50; Watson Clark stove pipe, worth $3.50; Mrs. J. W. Loomis a stove; L. G. Edwards, setting it up; Mrs. S. Johnson, many nice soup bones; Burley & Tyrell, crockery; A. V. C. Keiners, meat; Sheldon, beans worth $2.00; Job Carpenter, $2.00; Mr. Hull, basket of meat; Mr. Philipa, basket of vegetables; chairs from Babcock & Peats; four benches, name unknown. Distributed soup to nine hundred and five during the week.

DEATH FROM INTOXICATION.—Coroner Wagner held an inquest yesterday on the body of Dennis Mike, a youth of fifteen, the adopted son of Felix Bartley, residing in the town of Lyons. Bartley, the boy and two other men visited a saloon on the Archer Road, two miles south of the Brighton House, on Friday evening last, and the whole party became very much intoxicated. It seems the boy was plied with liquor against his will, the brutes glorying in the debauch produced by their fiendish generosity. He was so ill that he had to be conveyed home in a carriage; he was put to bed, and was found dead the next morning. The very intelligent jury—five of whom only could write their names—returned a verdict of "died from intoxication," and acquitted the things in human shape of all blame.

LECTURE ON INTEMPERANCE, AND ITS RESULTS.—Rev. W. W. Everts delivered a lecture at the First Baptist Church, Washington street, last evening, to a large audience, wherein the manifold evils of this dangerous and increasing vice, were set forth in the most glaring colors, and with a strict adherence to the truth as represented by this abused and hideous practice. We should be pleased to follow the Doctor in his aptly sought similes, and give the lecture a wider circulation, but our space to-day forbids.

DEMISE OF E. DE WITT ROBINSON.—We are pained to announce the death of E. De Witt Robinson on Saturday night, at his residence, No. 41 South Curtis street—after a painful illness of two weeks duration. Mr. Robinson has been long and well known here as the popular ticket agent of the Northwestern railroad. He was formerly for many years connected with the agency of the steamboat line running between New York and Albany. He leaves a large circle of friends who will deeply regret his loss.

ENLISTMENTS.—The United States Mustering Officer enlisted thirty men on Saturday, and the Provost Marshal six. The War Fund Committee of the city and county paid off sixty, preparatory to transfer to camps of instruction at Springfield and elsewhere. The number paid is eleven hundred and fifty. The total of enlistment has reached eighteen hundred.

FRAUDULENT MEASURES.—A correspondent complains that the residents in his vicinity have been several times victimized by a fraud practiced by peddlers of potatoes, fruit, &c., who gain an extra profit by cutting off one inch or more from their half and quarter bushel measures. Such practices are deserving of the highest reprobation, and any individual who is cognizant of such a fraud owes it to society to bring the offender to justice.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

I was glad to see copied into the TRIBUNE of this morning Dr. Allport's article on Neutrous Oxyd Gas as published in the last number of the *People's Dental Journal.*

This article gives just such information as the people need, and is just such an one as would be expected from him. He does not extol this agent above its merits as an anæsthetic. He does not condemn its use, but shows the importance of its being pure when used for dental purposes, and very properly cautions the public against allowing dentists to administer it to them who are ignorant of its properties, as well as from those who are not qualified to judge when its use would be improper.

The Doctor's article is discreet and timely. The appropriateness of his admonition to the public to be cautious from whom they take this gas, has been demonstrated by the death of a patient in New York since his article was published.

But an experience with this gas for over twenty years, as a source of an amusement, and more recently as an anæsthetic agent for extracting teeth, has demonstrated beyond all question, that when it is absolutely pure and properly administered, it is perfectly safe. For the last three years in my practice in New York city, and previous to the first of last May, I occasionally used this agent for the same purposes that it is now being used, but since that time, in Boston, New Haven, and other cities, I have administered it for the extraction of over seven thousand teeth, and have never as yet had the least unpleasant occurrence from the inhalation. During this time I have also taught many dentists how to manufacture and use it. But I have always felt it to be important to impress upon the minds of those taught, the importance of great care in making the gas, as well as their refusal to administer it to those in certain conditions of health. That the inhalation of this agent as well as that of chloroform or ether, when impure and under certain circumstances and conditions of health, is highly improper and dangerous to life, I think no man of sense can doubt. Knowing, as I do, how very imperfect is a very large majority of the apparatus used for preparing this gas for use, and how unconcernedly many administer it, my only wonder is that the Coroner's services have not sooner been called into requisition. But from my own experience with it, and from information I have from those who have used it even more than I have, it seems to me that any impartial person must consider it, when properly used, the safest anæsthetic agent known to the scientific world.

As Dr. Allport said nothing in his article about the apparatus that he uses for making this gas, or that he used it at all in his practice, I would, in justice to him, take occasion to say that during the last eight months I think I have seen about every form of apparatus that has ever been used for making this gas, but among them all I must in justice say that I have seen none, where every possibility against the obtaining of an impure gas is so thoroughly guarded against, and so perfect in every respect and convenient for use, as the one used by Dr. Allport, of this city.

From information I have obtained from New York through the press, as well as from private sources in reference to the death from its use in a dentist's office in that city, I feel fully convinced that the dentist [illegible] not well qualified to administer it. Also from the apparatus used for generating the gas, it is hardly possible that it could have been pure, and that the patient [illegible] "was a confirmed consumptive, one of his lungs was entirely gone, and the other considered affected by disease." The same patient would undoubtedly have died from the effects of chloroform or ether.

In conclusion I wish to say, that whilst all those who have had the best experience with it regard this to be by far the safest anæsthetic agent known to the world, even when administered indiscriminately, as stated in the article referred to, the public cannot be too cautious about trifling with this agent, or in allowing them to administer it to them who are ignorant of its nature.

Respectfully yours,
Jan. 23d, 1864. GEO. C. MUNSON.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA.—The incoming week will be devoted to preparations for the opera season, which is to be inaugurated at McVicker's one week from to-day. The season will last but twelve nights. The indefatigable and successful Grau is the manager. The company embraces the following well known artists, among others; Madame Sophie Vera Lorini, M'lle Castri, M'lle Morensi, Steffani, Tamaro, Morelli, Coletti, Barilli, Hartman, and a powerful chorus and orchestra.

It is hinted that [illegible] will be among the [illegible], and possibly "Faust" will be [illegible]. We understand that several first-class artists not advertised are expected to appear.

PORTRAIT OF GEN. GRANT.—Antrobus' life-like portrait of Gen. Grant is still on exhibition at "Reed's Temple of Music," corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets. The proceeds of the exhibition are handed over to the managers of the Soldiers' Home, for the benefit of that most excellent charity.

MRS. KLOSS' CONCERT.—Mrs. Kloss gave her first concert of the second series last evening, at Musical Union Hall, to a decidedly musical and highly appreciative audience. The beautiful trio in G major of Beethoven, was rendered with great taste by Mrs. Kloss, Dr. Fessel, and Mr. Balatka.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.—Miss Charlotte Thompson commences her second week at McVicker's this evening, with a popularity rarely exceeded by any actress who has appeared for many years in this city. She will appear in the character of Inez, in the drama of Clouds with Silver Lining, which was written expressly for Miss Thompson, and said to be admirably suited to her powers. It has never before been produced in this city. It is highly spoken of by those who have seen it.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The managers of the Academy of Music offer a new programme for the entertainment of its numerous patrons this evening. The details will be found in our advertising columns.

VARIETIES.—Tony Pastor still remains at the Varieties, without any apparent diminution in the crowds he draws. Next Monday evening, the 2d proximo, he will take a benefit, when he hopes and expects to be greeted by a full house.

ROBINSON & HOWES' CIRCUS.—This popular place of amusement offers a new programme for to-night and the balance of the week. Among its features is the new extravaganza of the Cobbler's Frolic, or Cajoling a Contraband. Robinson will also appear in one of his astonishing feats of horsemanship, and other things of a like attractive character will be offered for the delectation of the audience.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR FESTIVAL.—The first annual festival and banquet of the Apollo Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar, will take place at the Briggs House, on the 9th of February. The festival will be confined to Knights Templars and their ladies. All the Knights in this and adjoining States are invited to be present.

MUSEUM.—The Museum will open under the auspices of Col. Wood, to-day. Old Neptune, the black Sea Lion, will be on exhibition. It is the intention of Col. Wood to make the Museum a first class place of amusement in every respect, and to that end, new and popular novelties will follow each other in rapid succession. The hall for histrionic performances will soon be ready for use.

MUSICAL UNION CONCERT.—The third of the series of Musical Union Concerts will be given at their hall, in the Methodist Church Block, corner of Clark and Washington streets, on Wednesday evening next. One of the most popular programmes of the season will be offered for the gratification of the patrons of the Union.

EXPLOITS OF THE AMERICAN NAVY.—Dr. Tiffany delivers his lecture on the "Exploits of the American Navy," to-night, (Monday,) in Bryan Hall. Let every one who wishes to hear a first class lecture, on a most thrilling subject, go to Bryan Hall to-night. This lecture has been prepared especially for the occasion, and has had much labor bestowed upon it. The object of the lecture is to aid in building a new Mariner's Bethel in Chicago. This, of itself, should draw together a full house, as no object is more worthy or more needed in this city. The subject of the lecture is very appropriate, and doubtless all who hear it will be both pleased and profited.

Officers of the navy and army are invited to be present, and take seats on the platform.

FAIR AND FESTIVAL AT BRYAN HALL.—The Livingston Reformed Dutch Church, (corner of Monroe and Sangamon streets,) will hold a Fair and Festival at Bryan Hall on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of this week. Business men who dine "down town" will find an excellent dinner at the lower hall, each of these days, from 12 to 3 o'clock. We understand extensive arrangements have been made for a display of useful and fancy articles, which will be creditable to the lady managers, attractive to the purchasers, and the sale of which will relieve the church from some unpleasant pecuniary embarrassment.

UNION LEAGUE NO. 1.—Members of this Council are requested to meet at Warner Hall on Monday evening, the 25th inst., at 7 o'clock, for the transaction of business. Persons who are elected, but not initiated, are requested to be at the hall a little before the time specified. At 8 o'clock the open meeting will commence, to attend which, ladies and the public generally are cordially invited. This meeting will be addressed by Rev. Nathaniel Colver, D. D., after which H. Fauntleroy, Esq., is expected to recite an original poem.

POLICE COURT.—There were few cases at the Armory yesterday of general interest. A few drunks and the bail cases noted below constituted the sum total of convicts:

Larceny—Margaret O'Brien was held to bail in the sum of $500 for appearance at the next term of the Recorder's Court, for the alleged larceny of ten dollars from the store of Pollard & Smith, grocers, No. 189 South Water street.

Forgery—Patrick Hurley was also held for passing brass checks and a three dollar counterfeit bill, on a New Jersey bank, upon Margaret McCarty. The bail required was $500.

ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS.—At a late hour on Saturday night five hundred rebel prisoners from Camp Chase, arrived in the city *en route* for the prison barracks at Rock Island. They were under the command of Maj. Collier of the 12th Ohio cavalry and a guard of one hundred men.

THE STRIKE ON THE PITTSBURG & FORT WAYNE RAILROAD.—A number of the men on this road returned to their occupations yesterday. There was no trouble between them and those who still hold out, though a disturbance was anticipated.

FLAG FOR THE 10TH ILLINOIS.—A beautiful silk flag has been presented by Mrs. J. S. Turner of this city to the 10th Illinois regiment; it was appropriately acknowledged by Lieutenant Colonel James Stuart, whose letter has not yet been received.

ATTENTION.—Gentlemen, please remember the *Conference* Meeting of the Ladies' U. L. League this (Monday) evening, 25th inst., in the Rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association. Good speakers will be present. Come and join in a free meeting.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—*Before Hon. Thomas Drummond, Judge. Common Law.*

330—Wilson vs. Kingston, Coal Company. Leave to cross examine John S. Fiske, a witness whose disposition *de bene esse*, has been taken on part of plaintiff.

322—Kelly vs. Clark, et al. D. C. & I. J. Nichols withdraw the plea. Demurrer and appearance of Edward Kelly.

460—Taylor vs. Cool. Leave to cross examine witnesses whose depositions *de bene esse*, have been taken and filed by plaintiff.

461—Same vs. Wear. Same proceedings.

411—Lombard vs. Stocy. Motion to suppress deposition of Wm. H. Hammick taken by plaintiff, sustained.

257—Lindsey vs. Livermore. Verdict for plaintiff. Defendant moves for a new trial.

580—Dawson vs. Pulsifer, et al. Dismissed at plaintiff's costs.

451—Meeder vs. Pollard, et al. Same order.

Admiralty—

369—Schooner C. C. Butts. Cargo to be sold on petition filed by Benj. Eyster, et al.

Trial docket will be taken up on Monday.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Before Chief Justice John M. Wilson.*

Hon. Van H. Higgins and Jos. E. Gary, judges. *In Banc.*

39—Lull, et al. vs. Stone. Verdict for plaintiffs. Motion for new trial by defendant.

297—Colby vs. Rumsey. Motion for new trial by plaintiff overruled, and judgment.

6—Rees vs. City of Chicago. Motion for new trial by plaintiff sustained.

478—Lendis vs. Eckhart. Motion for new trial by plaintiff, overruled.

530—Johnson vs. Carter. Motion for new trial by defendant, overruled.

1254—(*Chancery*)—Jones vs. Dawser. Dismissed at complainants costs.

There will be no further call of the docket this term. There will be no civil business before Judge Higgins, next week. He will be engaged upon the criminal docket.

CIRCUIT COURT.—*Before Hon. E. S. Williams, Judge—Common Law.*

776—Reiley vs. Illinois Central Railroad Company. Motion to set aside. Default argued.

730—Rowles vs. O'Brien. Dismissed at plaintiff's costs.

424—Bacon, et al. vs. Sweet, et al. Verdict for defendant. Plaintiff for new trial.

622—Brodner, et al. vs. Hammond, et al. Dismissed at plaintiffs' costs.

249—Bank of State of Indiana, vs. Ogden, et al. Demurrer of Ogden to plaintiff's replication to pleas of Ogden, argued and taken under advisement.

Chancery—

[illegible]—Smith, et al. vs. Clark, et al. Dismissed as to Dickey, Brown, Kennedy, Hallett and Downer. Default of the rest and referred to master.

12—Babcock vs. Dole. This case will be taken up on Monday.

The following are the decisions of the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois, January term:

Barney vs. Sanders; cause remanded.
Henrickson vs. Mudd et al.; affirmed.
Howes vs. Howes; affirmed.
Henrickson vs. Reinback et al.; case remanded.
Town of Jacksonville vs. Black; affirmed.
Bush et al., vs. Connelly; cause remanded.
Linder vs. Moore et al.; affirmed.
Gregg vs. Crabree; affirmed.
Nickerson et al. vs. Sheldon; affirmed.
Nickerson et al. vs. Babcock et al.; affirmed.
Black et al. vs. Bach; remanded.
Friend vs. Linneville; remanded.
Pope vs. North; affirmed.
Vanmeter vs. Love; reversed, and decree entered.
Moore et al. vs. Filman; under advisement.
Whipple et al. vs. Pope; reversed.
Great Western Railroad of 1859 vs. Goddis; affirmed.
Quigley et al. vs. Spear; reversed and remanded.
Hedenbaugh vs. Crabtree; under advisement.
St. Louis, Alton & Rock Island Railroad Company vs. Hawk; under advisement.
St. Louis, Alton & Rock Island Railroad Company vs. Crabtree; under advisement.
Edmondson et al. vs. McConnell; reversed and remanded.
McKee vs. Comstock et al.; reversed and remanded.
Jacobs vs. Wright; affirmed.
Town of Carthage vs. Wilson et al.; reversed for non-joinder in error, and remanded.
Mattoon et al. vs. Hinkley; reversed and remanded.
Wilson et al. vs. Reed; reversed for non-joinder in error, and remanded.
Reagh vs. McConnell; reversed and remanded.
Western Railroad Company of 1859 vs. McComas; affirmed.
Weston vs. Myers; reversed and remanded.
Atwood vs. Manfield; reversed.
Barnes vs. State Treasurer; dismissed to return overruled.
Waugh vs. Robbins; reversed and remanded.
Gibson vs. The People; affirmed.
Miller vs. Whittaker; affirmed.
Miller vs. Randolph; reversed and remanded.
Goodrich vs. Hanson et al.; reversed and remanded.
Duque vs. Jackson; reversed and remanded.
Bond and wife vs. Lockwood; under advisement.
Schriner vs. the People; under advisement.
McClarken vs. Detrich et al.; affirmed.
Myer vs. Wright; affirmed.
Caldwell vs. City of Alton; under advisement.
King & Co. vs. Hussey; under advisement.
McCormick vs. Evans; reversed and remanded.
Brown vs. Metz; under advisement.
Knobil vs. Kircher; affirmed.
Stewart et al. vs. Peters; reversed and remanded.
Reyes vs. Test; affirmed.
Dine vs. Jasper; affirmed.
Nelson (a mulatto) vs. the People; under advisement.
Cassell vs. Ross; under advisement.
T. L. Lake vs. Garson; reversed and remanded.
Lyon et al. vs. Kain; reversed and remanded.
Owen vs. Thomas; under advisement.
Happy et al. vs. Morton; reversed.
Hertz et al. vs. Langaday; reversed and remanded.
Fish vs. Cleland; reversed and bill dismissed.
G. W. R. R. Co., of 1859, vs. City of Alton; under advisement.
McConnell vs. Kibbe; under advisement.
Blach vs. Town of Jacksonville; under advisement.
McConnell et al. vs. Smith; under advisement.
Christy vs. Lenen et al.; reversed and remanded.
Tarney vs. Milton et al.; affirmed.
Lightner vs. Stranagel; affirmed.
Gochenour vs. Maury; affirmed.
Hodgson vs. Latham; affirmed.
Illinois Central R. R. Co. vs. Swearingen; under advisement.
Mason et al. vs. Briz; under advisement.
Pulliam vs. Pensonian; affirmed.
Ruchert vs. Felps, et al.; affirmed.
Bayword vs. McCreery; revised and remanded.
Funk vs. McReynolds, et al.; under advisement.
Karr vs. Swallow; affirmed.

LOCAL MATTERS.

STILL EXPANDING.—We notice by the "Eastern Press," that Messrs. Bryant & Stratton have recently opened their *eighteenth* Commercial College, in Burlington, Vermont. The seventeenth was opened a few weeks ago in Newark, N. J. All these institutions are being well patronized.

The new feature of a "Telegraph Institute" in connection with the Chicago College is proving to be a great success. We learn there will soon be *twenty-six instruments*, of the best make and finish, put up and ready for use.

Young men will find all their wants, in the way of a business education, supplied, by taking a scholarship in the "CHAIN."

THE PIANO TRADE.—Triple store, marble block corner Randolph and Dearborn streets. Pianos from half a score of dealers, from the Chickering grand to others with less *ring*, and not so *grand*. Always a large stock on hand of the best makers. Principle of the house to suit every taste and purse. Proof of success, sales of the past four months, attested by documentary evidence and no loose statement. Skillful musicians. In fact a musical 'Change, only "at all hours." The above are the data for a few remarks on Reed's Temple of Music. At the risk of borrowing from Alfred Jingle, we publish the data and leave the reader to fill out the spaces.

Asthma.

We cannot, we believe, render to those of our readers who suffer from the Asthma, a greater service than by inviting their attention to Jonas Whitcomb's remedy. jy25 u578-3mo&r&1tw

STILL AHEAD—72D ILLINOIS (1ST BOARD OF TRADE) REGIMENT.—The returns from the mustering officer, published in yesterday's TRIBUNE, show that the 72d Illinois is ahead of all competitors. The fact that this is a Chicago [illegible], backed up by Chicago men [illegible] it a favorite with men enlisting. [illegible] can, however, receive a few more men, and those desiring to enlist should apply now and select their company, as several of the companies are already full, and all are fast filling up.

Apply to Capt. Holbrook, Brown office in the Court House Square. ja22-u506-5t

[Communicated.]

Dr. James Hunter on Consumption—Consumption in Children.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune.

SIR: I have described in preceding letters the three most common kinds of Consumption met with in adults, viz: "Chronic," "Galloping," and "Latent" Consumption. Before proceeding to speak of "Consumption in Children," I will briefly explain why these differences exist. It must appear strange to the non-professional reader that tubercles in the lungs (which characterize all forms of Consumption) do not produce precisely the same symptoms in all cases, and they naturally ask "Why is this?" The organ diseased and the nature of the disease are certainly the same in all cases, but there is a wide difference in the constitutional peculiarities of persons. These differences we call temperaments. Let us suppose a person of high nervous temperament to be attacked with tubercles in the lungs, the amount of suffering experienced by the patient would be much greater than that experienced by a person of lymphatic temperament laboring under the same disease. In one case there would probably be pain in the side or chest, while the other might be entirely free from it. Again, a patient of sanguine temperament is far more liable to spitting of blood, or hemorrhage from the lungs, than one of bilious temperament; but the latter is more liable than either of the others to derangements of the stomach and bowels. The difference in the symptoms, then, is caused by the difference in the temperaments of the patients, and not by any real difference in the disease itself. Beside temperament, we have other peculiarities—*idiosyncrasies*, we physicians call them—which still further complicate and mask the disease in individual cases, and too often lead to fatal mistakes in diagnosis and treatment.

When I say, therefore, that comparatively few physicians are able to pronounce a safe opinion on the health of the lungs, I mean simply that medical men engaged in general practice cannot acquire the great experience which is necessary to enable them to detect disease in obscure cases and in the early stages. Any tyro in medicine can detect consumption in the last stage; but a medical examination, to be of any value to the patient, must discover the presence of tubercles in the lungs before the lungs are seriously injured, and while cure is yet possible.

CONSUMPTION IN CHILDREN.—It is the general opinion of mankind that consumption is most common between the ages of twenty and thirty years. If we speak of this disease only in the adult, this may be true; but it will occasion some surprise when I say that there is no period of human life during which consumption is so prevalent, or so fatal as between the ages of three and fifteen. Have you never been struck, in looking over the weekly bills of mortality, with the large proportion of children? Now, clearly, children, if properly nurtured and clothed by their parents, ought to be far less liable to disease than adults, and when they do fall sick their diseases ought to be more curable, for their vitality is more active. The truth is, tubercles are seldom sought for in the lungs of children, and, as a consequence, they pine away and die without the parents suspecting the cause. When the physician who attended the case is called upon to furnish a burial certificate, he is compelled to assign some name to the disease, and hence takes the most prominent symptom, as diarrhea or marasmus, which he certifies as the cause. During the past year there have not been ten burial certificates given in New York (of children under 12 years) in which the "cause of death" was set down as "tubercles of the lungs," and yet it is certain that more than five hundred children have in that time fallen a sacrifice to this disease. And if this be true of the diagnosis, what shall be said of the treatment these poor little sufferers receive? Can we suppose they were properly treated when the nature of the disease was not even discovered—or does it make no difference in the result whether a child be treated for diarrhea or consumption?

M. Guersent, a physician of very great experience, attached to the "Hospital for Infantile Diseases," in Paris, (an institution which receives no patient under one year nor over sixteen) tells us that tubercles are found in two-thirds of the children who die in that Hospital! The observation of MM. Lombard and Parpavoine go to prove the same fact. Dr. Allison of Edinburgh places the mortality from consumption at more than one-third the gross mortality occurring among children in that city.

In the children this disease does not manifest itself by active symptoms. There is no spitting of blood, or if so rarely. Where cough occurs it is in paroxysms. There is no expectoration, for all the matter forced up from the lungs is swallowed. There is commonly moisture on the forehead during the night, a seldom a distinct night sweat, some fever during the day, but it is generally ascribed to worms. Diarrhea is a very common symptom but it is almost sure to be attributed to indigestion, or thought to be a mere Summer complaint. There is one symptom which is always present, viz., gradual wasting away, but from what I have said it will be understood that it is impossible to detect consumption in children by the general symptoms. The Stethescope is the only safe reliance.

I always suspect the health of the lungs in children, when I observe them subject to any of the following symptoms: Eruptions about the face, puffy and chapped lips, pustules on the edges of the eye-lids—Eruptions behind the Ears—Soreness and running from the nose—swelling of the glands of the neck, and gradual wasting of flesh and strength. None of these are necessarily signs of Consumption, but they show a bad state of the health which, in a great many cases, will be found to arise from the presence of tubercles in the lungs. An examination will always put the matter beyond doubt, and consequently that parent who neglects to have it made is guilty of great cruelty and neglect.

The treatment of this disease in children varies with the age. Those above four years can use the inhaling instrument without difficulty, and indeed, generally regard it as a pleasure. They do not understand that the mild, soothing vapors they draw from it are powerful medicines, designed to act both upon the lungs and the blood. Under four years, all medicines designed to act upon the lungs have to be administered by medicating the air of the nursery. When this is done every breath the child draws carries into the system the subtle agents required for the cure of the disease. This inhalation is the most delicate and powerful of all the methods by which medicines are administered, as will be understood by considering the effects produced by breathing the contagion of disease and the miasma of fens. Do not these enter the system through the lungs and corrupt the blood, without the knowledge of the patient? Medicinal vapors when inhaled enter the system through the same channel, and while they heal the lungs and purify the blood, they save the invalid from the disgust and discomfort of other forms of medication. Properly treated, consumption is more curable in children than in adults. The changes in the system of children are so rapid, and their vitality so great that they will recover from a condition which would be hopeless in the adult.

As the object of this paper is to impress the public with the importance of greater attention to the health of the lungs in children, I cannot more appropriately close than by quoting the sensible remarks of Sir James Clark on the same subject: "The great prevalence," says he, "of consumption in early life is a subject highly deserving the attentive consideration of the physician. The mortality from tuberculous diseases in infancy and childhood is much greater than is generally believed. The practical inferences to be deduced from the facts obtained by the French pathologists are sufficiently evident, and require little comment. They show us the paramount importance of attending to the health of infants and children."

With this I close my description of the varieties of consumption. In my next letter I shall point out the causes which produce that condition of the blood on which tubercles depend.

Your obedient servant,
JAMES HUNTER, M. D.

Note.—The writer of the above letter devotes his exclusive attention to the treatment of Bronchial and Pulmonary diseases, and can be consulted personally or by letter, at 88 Washington street, Chicago. Hours from 10 a. m. to 5. p. m.

☞ House and Sign Painting, Calcimining, Glazing and Graining. Paper Hangings and Window Shades selling wholesale and retail at New York prices. F. E. RIGBY, 89 Randolph St. Box 5863. jay22-u551-1m

☞ ITALIAN OPERA.—The sale of seats for the season will take place at Higgins' Music Store, on Monday, Jan. 25th, at 9 o'clock a. m. ja23-u542-4t

☞ Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems—new and reliable treatment—in reports of the Howard Association—sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. Skillin Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

To Consumptives.

The Rev. E. A. Wilson's remedy for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and all Throat and Lung Affections, together with a pamphlet giving the prescription and a short history of his case, can be obtained of Fuller, Finch & Fuller, Druggists, No. 22 Market street, Chicago. jay19-u243-1m

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 21st inst., by Rev. A. [illegible], Mr. CHARLES [illegible] and Miss MARGARET A. YOUNG, all of Chicago.

In this city, at the residence of Dr. E. Hitchcock, on the 21st inst., by Rev. E. M. Humphrey, Mr. [illegible] HOLMES, of this city, and Miss MARY A. POWELL, of Rickford, New York.

DIED.

In this city, Saturday, January 23d, CHARLES HENRY ROGERS, son of the late Captain H. A. Rogers and Fannie M. Rogers, of this city.

Funeral on Monday, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the house on Eighteenth street, second door west of State street.

In this city, Friday morning, Jan. 22d, JESSIE JULIA, youngest child of Benj. and the late Frances E. Adams, aged 7 years and 4 months.

Funeral on Monday, at 2 o'clock, from 226 Wabash avenue.

In this city, Saturday evening, the 23d inst., E. DE WITT ROBINSON, in the 52d year of his age.

☞ Due notice will be given of the funeral.

The Winter Railroad Time Table.

Train	Depart.	Arrive.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL—DEPOT FOOT OF LAKE STREET.		
Detroit Express	6:15 a. m.	9:25 a. m.
Detroit Express	5:40 p. m.	11:15 a. m.
Detroit Express	9:45 p. m.	10:30 p. m.
MICH. CENT., CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE LINE.		
Morning Express	6:15 a. m.	10:30 p. m.
Night Express	9:45 p. m.	6:35 a. m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DEPOT CORNER VAN BUREN AND SHERMAN STREETS.		
*Day Express	6:15 a. m.	10:30 p. m.*
†Evening Express	5:40 p. m.	6:30 a. m.*‡
†*Night Express	10:00 p. m.	10:30 p. m.‡
DETROIT TRAINS.	Leave.	Arrive.
*Day Express	6:15 a. m.	10:30 p. m.*
†Evening Express	5:40 p. m.	6:00 a. m.*‡
CINCINNATI AIR LINE. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison st. Bridge.		
Day Express	6:30 a. m.	8:35 a. m.
Night Express	9:10 p. m.	10:30 p. m.
CINCINNATI AIR LINE—FOR INDIANAPOLIS AND LOUISVILLE.		
Day Express	6:30 a. m.	8:35 a. m.
Night Express	9:10 p. m.	10:30 p. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—DEPOT, FOOT OF LAKE STREET.		
Day Passenger	8:45 a. m.	9:30 p. m.
Night Express	9:10 p. m.	4:50 a. m.
*Urbanna accommodation	4:00 p. m.	Sat'days only
Hyde Park Train	7:00 a. m.	8:30 a. m.
Hyde Park Train	12:00 m.	1:35 p. m.
Hyde Park Train	5:25 p. m.	6:55 p. m.
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
Morning Express	6:30 a. m.	7:2? a. m.
Night Express	5:40 p. m.	11:30 a. m.
Fast Line	10:10 p. m.	10:30 p. m.
Valparaiso Ac'modation	9:10 p. m.	8:40 a. m.
GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION.		
Fulton Passenger	9:00 a. m.	4:40 p. m.
Fulton Passenger	11:40 p. m.	4:30 a. m.
Freeport Passenger	9:00 a. m.	4:40 p. m.
Freeport Passenger	11:30 p. m.	12:45 a. m.
Rockford, Elgin, Fox River and State Line	4:00 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Geneva Passenger	6:30 p. m.	9:30 a. m.
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.		
Mail Passenger	6:30 a. m.	8:10 p. m.
Night Passenger	6:30 p. m.	5:45 a. m.
Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation	4:30 p. m.	10:20 a. m.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
Day Express and Mail	9:45 a. m.	4:45 p. m.
Night Express	11:30 p. m.	4:45 a. m.
Joliet Accommodation	4:00 p. m.	9:40 a. m.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
Day Express	8:15 a. m.	7:00 p. m.
Night Express	11:30 p. m.	5:45 a. m.
Mendota Accommodation	4:00 p. m.	10:3? a. m.
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—DEPOT CORNER KINZIE AND WEST WATER STREETS.		
Morning Passenger	9:00 a. m.	5:30 a. m.
Day Express	1:00 p. m.	12:55 p. m.
Night Passenger	5:00 p. m.	8:10 p. m.
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE.		
Express	9:00 a. m.	8:30 p. m.
St. Paul Express	12:15 p. m.	11:35 a. m.

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted.

Auction Sales.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, SALESROOMS IN PORTLAND BLOCK, Nos. 103, 105 and 107 Dearborn Street. ja23-u581-1m 4thp

200 CASES BOOTS & SHOES, in lots of 12 pair and upwards, AT AUCTION. On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, corner of Dearborn and Washington-sts. ja23-u584-5t

GILBERT & SAMPSON, AUCTIONEERS. We shall sell AT AUCTION, On SATURDAY, January 30th, at 12½ o'clock, In front of the Board of Trade Rooms, 2,500 bbls. of Fine Saginaw Salt. Terms cash. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers. ja21-u532-9t

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Salesrooms, 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn street. OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS AND PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, AT AUCTION. On TUESDAY, Jan. 26th, at 11 o'clock, we shall sell at our salesrooms, 46 Dearborn street, a large and fine assortment of FRAMED PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS. ALSO—750 DOZEN PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES Finished in Gold Gilt and Walnut. They can be examined the afternoon before the sale. SALE WITHOUT RESERVE. ja23-u522-4t GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, General Auctioneers, 44, 46 & 48 Dearborn-st. Large assortment of Furniture, FRENCH AND COTTAGE CHAMBER SUITS, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, 200 assorted sizes common Mirrors, gilt and polished frames, German and French Plate Mirrors, Parlor and Office Stoves, &c., &c., AT AUCTION. At our salesrooms, 46 and 48 Dearborn street, on TUESDAY, January 26th, at 10 o'clock A. M. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, [illegible] Catalogue Sale of Rich Rosewood [illegible] Walnut Parlor [illegible], Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, Mirrors, Spring and Hair Mattresses, &c., &c., &c. AT AUCTION. At the residence, northeast corner of Ohio and Pine streets, on WEDNESDAY, January 27th, commencing at 9½ o'clock, consisting of [illegible] library set of sofa, easy chairs, four chairs and table in oil walnut. Parlor—Solid rosewood set of two tete-a-tetes, two easy chairs and four chairs, two reception chairs [illegible] rosewood marble top etagere, fancy table and mirror, mantle ornaments, rich oak dining room set of fine piller extension table, marble top sideboard and eight chairs. Bedroom sets in rosewood and mahogany, bedsteads, bureau, washstands, fine marble top cottage set of ten pieces, spring beds, hair mattresses, lounges, chairs, rockers, work stands, iron bedsteads. Also, all the kitchen furniture, &c., &c. Also—all the Brussels and Wool carpets of twelve rooms. Most of the carpets have been in use only a few months. The furniture is all first-class and made by the best manufacturers in New York. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers. ja23-u530-6t

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn street. LARGE CATALOGUE SALE OF 100 Crates of Crockery by the Crate, AT AUCTION. At our salesrooms, on THURSDAY, Feb. 4th, at 10 o'clock A. M. The crates are splendidly assorted. Country dealers will please write for a catalogue. Sale positive and without reserve. ja23-u532-13t GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

Furnishing Goods.

TO HOUSE FURNISHERS. The best assortment of BEDDING AND FURNISHING GOODS In the city. THE ONLY PLACE TO FIND PRIME LIVE GEESE FEATHERS, Steam Cured, Free from Smell, —AT— E. G. L. FAXON'S, 70 LAKE STREET. ja23-u482 Stew M W & F 4thp

For Sale.

FOR SALE—An extra finished and well made One Horse Express Wagon, nearly new. Has been run but ten days, and cost at the factory (Studebaker's) $175. Will be sold for $120. For particulars address Drawer Box 14, South Bend, Indiana.

FOR SALE—Two Stores with Dwelling over, on State street, which will pay twenty per cent on the investment—now occupied with prompt tenants. Ground rent low, and lease from one of the best landlords in the city. J. L. LEE, 40 Clark street, Corner of Randolph st.

FOR SALE—Cheap for cash, the largest and finest Panorama of the War in the United States, Show Bill, Programmes, Tickets, Gas Fixtures, Coal Oil Lamps, &c., all in complete order and ready for exhibition. For full particulars address "R C," P. O. Box 1678.

FOR SALE—Very low an English Bird Gun, of real laminated steel. Cost fifty guineas in London. Also, a twenty-four Shooter [illegible]. Three Guns have been well tested on the Plains for two years. To be seen at J. H. HOBB' Jewelry Store, 117 Lake street.

FOR SALE—In a village in Wisconsin, [illegible] stock of Hardware, [illegible] and Tin Tools, at 25 per cent less than it can be bought in Chicago or New York. The owner going South, a fine opportunity for the cash capital of $2,000. Address Tribune Office.

FOR SALE—Cooper's Shop. A "10 Hand" Cooper's Shop on the corner of Michigan and Pine streets. Inquire at the office of the Eagle Brewery, North Water street, corner of Rush street bridge.

FOR SALE—A Confectionary Store and Oyster Room. Is now doing a good business, and for sale cheap. Please call and see for yourselves at 124½ State street, Monday and Tuesday.

FOR SALE.—North-Western University Scholarship for sale. Scholarship No. 8, in the above institution has been left with me for sale. Original price, $150—will be sold low. WM. H. RAND, 81 Clark st.

FOR SALE—Saloon and fixtures, and now doing a good business. Located at 117 Canal street, opposite the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne and Chicago and Alton depot. Apply immediately on the premises.

FOR SALE—A variety of Pianos. One Full Grand with the Æolean Attachment, $350. A variety of Prince's Melodeons. One full size Billiard Table complete, $125. Rosewood Veneers for sale at 124 South Randolph street, on the second floor. G. J. PRESTON, P. O. Box 1315.

FOR SALE—A Lumber Yard, Hardware and Furniture Store, 100 miles south of Chicago, on the Illinois Central Branch, with a good farming district surrounding. A good trade has been established. For further particulars address "LUMBER," Post Office Box 3397, Chicago, or J. T. BULLARD, Loda, Ill.

FOR SALE—200 firkins Butter, packed in Winnebago County, Wis. Address [illegible], Oshkosh, Wis., by letter or otherwise.

FOR SALE—Cavalry Equipments. A good set of second-hand equipments for a cavalry officer and horse, for sale very cheap. [illegible] Inquire at GILLETT, CARTWRIGHT & CO.'s, No. 8 Lake-st., or Address "CAVALRY," P O Box 2291, Chicago.

FOR SALE—The product of 15,000 hogs, consisting of Lard in tierces, Mess and Prime Mess Pork, Clear Sides, Ribbed Sides and Shoulders, Hams in pickle, [illegible] Wade, at Alton, by letter or otherwise.

Wanted.

WANTED.—Two or three rooms, or part of a house, down town, or South or West Side. Best of reference given. Address "ROOMS," Tribune office.

WANTED—And no humbug! A man from twenty to seventy can make [illegible] two or three hundred dollars a year without delaying other business. Also, persons wishing to change their business can make four or five thousand dollars a year. Call personally at Room 1, upstairs, 124 Clark street, or send a ten cent stamp to Post Office Box 2848, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—By a rapid Penman and Accountant a situation in some Railroad, Express or Lawyers' Office, by a young man of character and ability, fully acquainted with business, and who can furnish the best of city references. Good salary not so much of an object as permanent employment. Address [illegible], Chicago.

WANTED—$50,000, or how I made it. Upon the receipt of Fifty-Five Cents I will mail to you information how I have made $50,000 clear in two years time, or at the rate of $100 per day, and how any one can make the same, as the times are better now for the business than ever before. No humbug, I refer to those now making that amount. Address [illegible], Terre Haute, Vigo Co., Indiana.

WANTED—A Store or Rooms on second floor, for a Boot and Shoe House, on Lake street. Address immediately "H," Tribune office.

WANTED.—A Partner, with $6,000 to $10,000, in the TANNING business, in Milwaukee, Wis. The business is established and running. Address, for two days, "H," Post Office Box 507, Milwaukee P. O., where to be seen.

WANTED—A Second-hand Engine and Boiler of about 20 or 25 horse power. Propositions for either one or both will be considered. Address Drawer 6305, or call at 60 Wells street.

WANTED—An active or silent Partner that can furnish from $6,000 to $12,000 in a first class manufacturing establishment, paying over fifty per cent. on the capital invested. For particulars address P. O. Box 2135, with real name, stating when and where they can be seen.

WANTED—An Active Agent in every County to make money by selling the HISTORY OF THE INDIAN MASSACRES IN AMERICA, including the Minnesota Massacres, by Hon. C. S. Bryant. Complete in one vol., nearly 500 Pages, and 40 Engravings. Also HEADLEY'S HISTORY OF THE REBELLION. Over 150,000 volumes already sold. Send stamp for circulars and terms. E. B. & R. C. TREAT, 119 South Clark street, Chicago.

WANTED—A Traveling Salesman in a dry goods house. To the right kind of a man a handsome salary will be given. Please address Drawer 5452, ENCLOSING $1.00 TO PAY FOR THIS ADVERTISEMENT. All letters answered promptly.

WANTED—Correspondence. A young and intelligent Veteran Volunteer of the gallant Army of the Cumberland, having re-enlisted for three more long years, wishes that some fair northern damsel of good and loyal sentiments would open a correspondence with him, to beguile and enliven the monotony of camp life, or if agreeable with a view to matrimony in the "dim sea of the misty future," or "when this cruel war is over." All correspondence strictly confidential. Address, with real name, RICHARD FAURAR, Sergeant Major, 74th O. V. V. I., 3d Brigade, 1st Division, 14th Army Corps, Chattanooga, Tenn. To follow the regiment.

WANTED—Agents. Good canvassers are making $150 a month in selling MITCHELL'S NEW GENERAL ATLAS and STEBBINS' EIGHTY YEARS' PROGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES. Apply to J. N. WHIDDEN, General Western Agent, No. 7 Methodist Church Block. P. O. Box 2594.

WANTED—At the northwest corner of Rush and Ohio streets, a first rate cook, washer and ironer. Best of references required.

WANTED—A Boy to take care of horse and work in a Grocery. Apply at 230 North Clark street.

WANTED—A situation as housekeeper in a gentleman's family, and to take care of children. Has no objections to the country. Address "MRS. M. J. L.," Chicago Post Office.

WANTED—A good cook, washer and ironer, in a small family that keeps two girls. Good wages paid. Call at first house south of Twenty-Second street, on Michigan avenue, or address Post Office Drawer 5067.

WANTED—Boiler Makers. Four Riveters, two right hand, two left hand. Good wages and permanent situations for good hands. Good chance for men with families. Address A. GAAR & CO., Richmond, Ind.

WANTED—Information of Mary Kimble, who came to this city about ten months since from St. Louis. Any person knowing her present whereabouts will confer a favor upon a brother by informing him. Address WM. DOWNS, Tribune office.

WANTED—A Partner. I wish to make the acquaintance of a man having either good mechanical or business qualifications, with a view to his joining me in a manufacturing business in this city. He must have command of at least $2,000, and be ready to commence operations about the first of June next. For particulars address Post Office Box 1932.

WANTED—A situation by an intelligent young man, in a wholesale store or office. Address "S W M W," Tribune office.

WANTED—A Local Agent in every town, and energetic agents in all parts of the country to sell our new [illegible] "STAR BURNER," for Kerosene Lamps. The thing long desired and now found to give universal satisfaction. Also, our new family requisite [illegible] and other articles [illegible]. For catalogue and terms enclose stamp to ARMITAGE & CO., Custom House Place, near Post Office, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED.—We want some first-class men who have had experience in canvassing to canvass the City and County of Milwaukee, Wis., for subscribers to the Genuine Fac-Simile of the Emancipation Proclamation. One or two Germans can be employed. We will pay a salary or commission, as may be desired. Apply to PATTON & JENKS, Wisconsin State Agents, at Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—A Counting Room well lighted, east of Clark and north of Randolph streets, or part of a room, to be used for a desk and sample room. Address, for three days, Post Office Box 3669.

WANTED—To sell, the general Household Furniture of a [illegible]. Address Post Office Box 2981.

WANTED—To sell the stock and good will of a first-class Millinery Establishment, [illegible]. Address "MS," P. O. Box 3439.

WANTED.—To Book Binders. A good Forwarder wanted. Apply to H. NIEDECKEN & CO., Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED.—A few boarders can be accommodated near the northwest corner of Polk and Sherman streets, third door west on Polk street, south side.

WANTED.—$75 a Month.—I want to hire Agents in every county at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

WANTED—Agents. 50 more agents wanted to sell Bryant's History of the Indian Massacre in Minnesota. The work is sold only by canvassers and cannot be bought in any bookstore in the West. Send stamp for circulars to O. C. Gibbs, Post Office Drawer 6062, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Information of James White, (stone mason) who left Leicester, England, fourteen years ago. Any information will be gratefully received by his brother, [illegible], Battery D, First Missouri Light Artillery, Second Brigade, Fourth Division, 15th Army Corps, Scottsboro, Ala.

WANTED—A Man and Wife, with few or no children, to take charge of a Hotel. Suitable parties can secure a pleasant home with moderate salary by addressing soon "Anson House," Marshalltown, Iowa.

WANTED—Iron Moulders. Ten Moulders wanted, to whom the highest wages will be paid. For particulars apply to THOMAS R. WOOD & CO., 176 Randolph street, between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

WANTED—500 Men. A new call for volunteers, to sell in Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana and Michigan, the Oriental Hygro-Barometer, or great Natural Weather Indicator. One of the most wonderful curiosities of the age, attracting and interesting the sage of science and the scholar, and of practical utility to all classes of community. For agencies apply at 16 Portland Block, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets, Chicago, or by letter to Post Office Box 3398. HALL & PIKE.

WANTED—One Agent in each County in Illinois and Wisconsin, to sell SCHONBERG'S STANDARD ATLAS OF THE WORLD, printed on heavy paper, Imperial Quarto, 62 pages. Maps finely colored and handsomely bound, and is the CHEAPEST ATLAS IN THE WORLD. Has the new Territory of Idaho, and the new State of Western Virginia. Sole right to Counties given to Agents. Private circular sent on receipt of stamp, by E. B. LANDON, Agent for the Northwest, 80 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents. $100 per month is now being made by good Canvassers selling the new and splendid Steel Engraving of PRESIDENT LINCOLN. Also, Steel Engravings of Stephen A. Douglas. Price, 25 cents each, or [illegible] for $1.00; mailed in a nice tube, on receipt of price, to any part of the country, by E. B. LANDON, Agent, 80 Lake street, opposite Tremont House, Chicago.

WANTED—For the Government In the Quartermaster's Department, at St. Louis, 300 Blacksmiths and Wagon Makers. Wages $60 per month and one ration. Also, 500 Laborers and Teamsters. Wages $30 per month and ration. Free transportation furnished to place of destination and returned to St. Louis, Mo. For further information inquire at the Government Agency, [illegible], Chicago, Ill. [illegible], Government Agent.

WANTED—Wood Choppers. 300,000 bushels of Charcoal, by the Northwestern Iron Company, at Mayville, Dodge County, Wis. [illegible] The Northwestern Iron Company, engaged in the manufacture of pig iron [illegible] F. WILKES, Vice President, at the work [illegible] E. DANIELS, Box 3311, Chicago, for information. F. WILKES, Vice President.

Lost.

LOST—A Plaid Horse Blanket, on Clark or Lake streets, on Saturday, at 1 o'clock. [illegible] H. M. PARSONS & CO., 193 Lake st.

LOST—Our Check No. 1896, on [illegible] Willard & Keen, signed by us, but not [illegible]. All parties are warned against negotiating said Check. W. H. BRUNS & CO. Chicago, Jan. 23d, 1864.

LOST—On Wednesday evening last, between Twelfth and Twenty-Second sts., on or in the neighborhood of Michigan avenue, a [illegible] Boa [illegible]. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning same to [illegible].

LOST—About the first of November last, one package containing a set of Furs, Muff, Cape and Cuffs [illegible] care of H. J. Marsh, Jr. [illegible] been taken from A. Carter's office, Chicago [illegible]. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at 130 Lake street.

To Rent.

TO RENT—Four Rooms at 237 Superior street, North Side, and the Furniture for sale cheap. [illegible] This is a good opportunity for any one desiring to go to housekeeping immediately, and without any of the trouble of furnishing a house. Apply on the premises or to A. H. LOWRY at the Tribune office.

TO RENT—A Room to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. For further particulars, inquire at 10 Michigan avenue.

TO RENT—A two-story Brick House, [illegible] Some Kitchen Furniture for sale. Address Post Office Box [illegible], Chicago.

TO RENT—From the 1st of April next, a Room [illegible] with power suitable for manufacturing sash, doors and blinds. Address P. O. Box [illegible].

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. On Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7 o'clock, curtain rises at 7½ precisely. Second and last week of the talented artiste, MISS CHARLOTTE THOMPSON.

Monday and Tuesday Evenings, Jan. 25th and 26th, will be presented an entire new Drama, in five acts, written expressly for Miss Charlotte Thompson, and entitled CLOUDS WITH SILVER LINING. Presenting the talented MISS CHARLOTTE THOMPSON In her original character of INEZ.

Conrad ... Mr. [illegible]
Ferdinand ... Mr. [illegible]
Salitilio ... Mr. Myers.
And the entire company.

In consequence of the length of this play it will constitute the evenings entertainment. In rehearsal, another new play entitled "ELYSBIA, THE DESERTED."

COLONEL WOOD'S MUSEUM AND GALLERY OF NATURE AND ART. Kingsbury Hall. Will open under an entire new management on MONDAY, JANUARY 25th, when the Wonder of the Deep, OLD NEPTUNE, the BLACK SEA LION, will be exhibited. Hours of exhibition, daily (Sundays excepted) from 9 a. m. until 10 p. m. Admission to all the rooms, Halls and Galleries, 25 cents. Children, under 12 years of age, 15 cents. ja24-u515-1w

ROBINSON & HOWES' CHAMPION CIRCUS. NEW ATTRACTIONS! NEW FEATS!! EVERY EVENING, And on Saturday, at 2½ o'clock. ROBINSON IN RAPID RIDING. First night of the COBBLERS' FROLIC, CAJOLING A CONTRABAND. Burrows, Kelly, Bordeau and Carr, THE QUARTETTE OF ACROBATS. ☞ By special request, "THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD." Friday, Benefit of BURROWS AND KELLY.

ATTENTION, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR. The First Annual Festival and Banquet OF APOLLO COMMANDERY No. 1, K. T. (V. L. HURLBUT, E. C.) Will be held at the Briggs House, Chicago, TUESDAY EVENING, February 9th, A. D. 1864, A. O. 746. All Sir Knights in this and adjoining States are courteously invited. COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS: V. L. HURLBUT, W. M. EGAN, JAMES SMITH, E. F. PATRICK, J. A. MONTGOMERY, A. M. BENNETT, GEO. W. PETTET. The Festivals to be confined exclusively to Knights Templar and their Ladies. Sir Knights will appear in full dress uniform. Tickets $5, to be had of the Committee. ja24-u514-6t

VARIETIES. 115 & 117 Dearborn street. C. M. CHADWICK ... Sole Lessee and Proprietor. GEO. F. McDONALD ... Stage Manager.

The Great Comic Vocalist, TONY PASTOR. THE COMBINATION STAR COMPANY Every Night. MONDAY, February 1st, BENEFIT OF TONY PASTOR.

SCALE OF PRICES:
Pit ... 25 cents.
Dress Circle and Parquette ... 50 cents.
Private Boxes ... [illegible]
Single Seats in Private Boxes ... [illegible]

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Washington street, between Clark and Dearborn. ARLINGTON, KELLY, LEON & DONNIKER'S MINSTRELS. MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25th, and every evening during the week. A host of novelties. Immense attractions. LOOK OUT FOR YOUR CARPET BAG, All Up in Dixie. The Four Contrabands, When the Summer rain is over; Tragedy, Comedy, Opera Burlesque of the Season, I'm only Sixteen, Plantation Scenes [illegible]. Doors open at 7 o'clock, commencing at 8 P. M. Admission 25 cents; Seats secured through the day 50 cents. Private Boxes $5.00. B. S. DINGESS, Agent.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. ITALIAN OPERA. Mr. GRAU has the honor to announce that he will give a season of Twelve Nights of Italian Opera with his celebrated Company, commencing on the First of February. The company comprises the following artists: Madame SOPHIE VERA LORINI, M'lle CASTRI, M'lle MORENSI. Signors STEFFANI, TAMARO, MORELLI, COLETTI, BARILI and HARTMAN. Powerful Chorus and Orchestra.

MASQUERADE PARTY. The Annual Masquerade Party of the Academy will be given Wednesday, Evening Jan. 27th. J. EDWIN MARTINE.

PHŒNIX HALL, BLOOMINGTON, ILL. Large, airy and central. Good Piano, Curtain and Scenery. Singers will find it the best Hall for Concerts, as the stage can be entirely cleared. WAKEFIELD, THOMPSON & MAJOR, Proprietors.

Real Estate for Sale.

FOR SALE—125 Lots, constituting Block 28 Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Section [illegible], fronting on West Indiana, Ashley and [illegible]. Terms liberal. Apply to OGDEN, FLEETWOOD & CO.

FOR SALE—The south half of Section 26, 39, 13, consisting of 320 acres of land in Cook County, within half a mile of the [illegible] at Lyons, on the line of the Chicago, [illegible] Quincy Railroad. A part of this tract is covered with a handsome growth of wood. Terms liberal. Apply to OGDEN, FLEETWOOD & CO.

FOR SALE—25 Lots in Block 5, Sampson & Greene's Addition, fronting on [illegible] street. Terms liberal. Apply to OGDEN, FLEETWOOD & CO.

FOR SALE—Timber Land in Michigan. W. half Sec. 31, 4 S., 11 W. Berrien County, Michigan, seven miles from St. Joseph, within two miles of a saw mill. [illegible] one-half cash, remainder in one and two years at seven per cent. interest. [illegible] For further information address ROCKWELL & CO., LaSalle, Ill.

FOR SALE—Choice Residence Property. 30 Lots for sale on Wabash, Michigan and Indiana avenues, near 18th street; [illegible] 20 Lots on Prairie and Calumet avenues, [illegible] Ringgold street. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Broker, No. 7, Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A Comfortable Cottage House for sale at a bargain, [illegible] on the West Side. Ground rent $20 per year. [illegible] Apply at Room No. 1, Hilliard's Block, corner South Water and Clark streets.

FOR SALE—Business and Residence Property. 2 Lots 20x170 each on State street, near Liberty or Fourteenth street, only $70 per foot. 2 Lots on Indiana avenue, near Fourteenth [illegible]. Also other lots for sale very cheap. Apply to A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Broker, No. 7, Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Union Park Property Cheap. 50 feet by 130 to alley, fronting Union Park just south of Washington street, [illegible] 44 feet by 125 feet on Warren avenue [illegible]. Apply to A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Broker, No. 7, Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A Farm, cheap for cash, or to exchange for a stock of Groceries, a house and lot, consisting of 240 acres, [illegible] in the central part of Wisconsin, [illegible] Good dwelling house, large barn, [illegible] H. N. LOCKE, Post Office Box 1281, Chicago.

FOR SALE—A Farm of 130 acres, forty-five miles of Chicago and two miles of a depot, with a good house and barn thereon, also a good bearing orchard, and other small fruit, all under a good state of cultivation. Address [illegible], Box 53, Woodstock, Ill.

FOR SALE—Lot on the north side of Van Buren street, between Throop and Loomis [illegible]. Lot on Prairie avenue, between [illegible] Twenty-fourth and [illegible] twenty-fifth streets, by 125 feet. Lot on Michigan avenue near Commerce or Twenty first street, [illegible]. Also, a number of Houses and Lots, Building Lots, River Lots, Farms and [illegible] Real Estate Agent, No. 1 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Desirable Residence and Business Property. Brick Dwelling [illegible] and Lot corner Indiana and Wolcott streets, [illegible] Lots in Ogden's and Butterfield's Addition, Lots [illegible] the South Branch, near the Pittsburgh [illegible] over 17 Wells street.

FOR SALE—A Lot on Carpenter street, near the corner of Lake, [illegible] dwelling house, two story brick, [illegible] offered for sale on long time [illegible] is required in cash. Apply to [illegible].

FOR SALE—On long time or for Lease, the property known as the [illegible] Docks, [illegible]. Also, lots on Wilson and [illegible] street, near Canal street. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Farm of 216 acres [illegible]

VINELAND—Lands—To All wanting Farms [illegible]

Found.

FOUND—In P. Palmer's [illegible] Goods Store, a [illegible] by paying charges.

FOUND—A Yawl Boat, which the owner can have by calling at [illegible] and paying charges.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

Chicago Tribune.
TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1864.

THE NEWS.

[illegible]

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

[illegible]

FROM LEAVENWORTH.

[illegible]

FROM BALTIMORE.

[illegible]